

Spearhead

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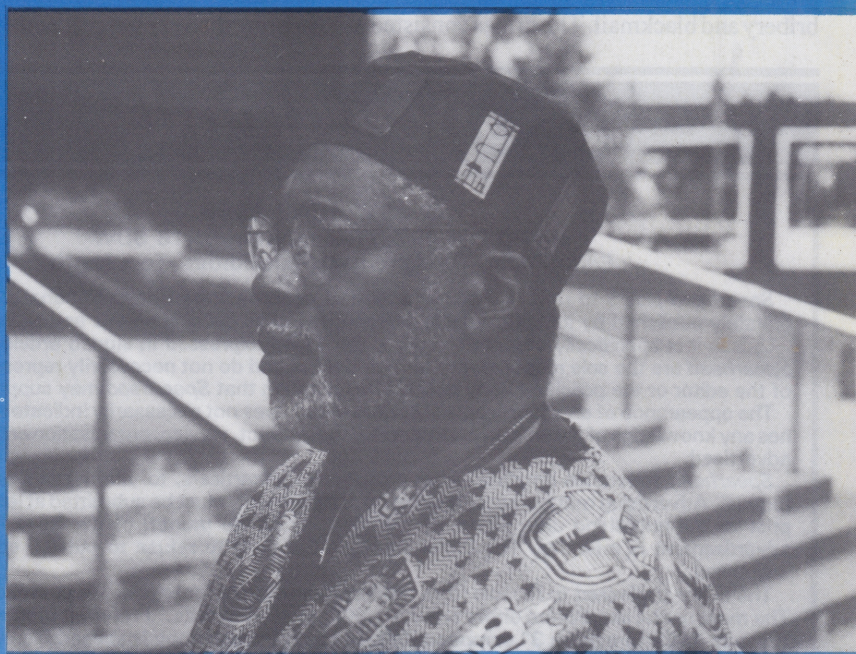
No. 352 JUNE 1998

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**Standing
up for your
freedom:
The French
professor
and the
black
separatist.**



**NICK
GRIFFIN
TRIAL
REPORT**



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WHAT WE THINK

Ulster: a wrong verdict

We said last month that Tony Blair's Ulster 'peace deal' was a sell-out of the loyalist people of Northern Ireland. During the month Tony, not uncharacteristically calling in the help of rock musicians, made a special effort to coax the Ulster people into voting for the deal by referendum.

That he won the support of the vast majority of republicans was hardly a surprise. The deal gave them a great deal of what they wanted, with the hint of more to come later.

Neither was it a surprise that the deal was by no means overwhelmingly endorsed by the loyalist community in the province. Ulster protestants are a canny people, not easily conned. The 'hoorah!' atmosphere whipped up by the deal's supporters may have fooled some of them, but a healthy number remained unconvinced. Beneath the din of songs saying 'Give peace a chance', they were examining the nuts and bolts of the agreement, and they didn't like what they found.

The referendum was, to the shame of its promoters, conducted in an atmosphere of bribery and blackmail. The bribes consisted of

economic 'goodies' to which Ulster people could look forward if, like obedient little lambs, they voted 'yes' — including, of course, the familiar bait of more foreign investment, which in the present British climate is always assumed to be essential to economic progress. But the blackmail was perhaps even more reprehensible; the whole wording and style of the 'yes' campaign were such as to imply that anyone who voted otherwise must want a return to violence and terror.

The 'yes' argument was, from the very beginning, downright dishonest. Its main thrust was that by voting this way people would be turning their back on the past and 'moving forward'. "If you vote no," the argument ran, "you're voting for 'no-change', just a repetition of what has been going on for the past 30 years."

But what actually *has* been going on for the past 30 years? What has been going on has been a campaign of violence and terror constantly rewarded and encouraged by government appeasement. What has *not* been going on — because no government has had the courage ever to try it — is a firm policy of dealing with the terrorists by means of ruthless measures of suppression and deterrence, combined with one of no concessions to their political aims.

Those who in the recent referendum campaign urged the people to vote in favour of the vaunted 'peace-deal' were the very people who, together with their political predecessors in the 1970s and 1980s, have favoured this policy of appeasement and concession, and most certainly will continue with that policy. So, far from representing a 'new' path, these people in fact are only continuing along the old path — the path that has consistently failed to bring the very peace that they claim to seek.

These 'yes' champions must be dim-witted in the extreme if they think for a moment that Sinn-Fein/IRA are going to be satisfied for very long with the peace agreement formula as they have presented it to the mostly unsuspecting public. As one example, the assent by the Government of the Irish Republic to remove its constitutional claim on Northern Ireland is not worth the paper it is written on as long as the IRA is present and able to renew its operations the moment it decides that the speed of progress towards Irish unity (i.e. of British surrender) is not fast enough.

These considerations aside, there were other good reasons for loyalist voters in Ulster to reject the 'peace deal' and everything leading up to it. It was a shameful document preceded by a series of shameful gestures which no self-respecting nation would ever stoop to take. In particular:-

(1) Foreigners have been invited to assume that it is 'open season' to interfere in British internal affairs. US President Clinton was used by the British Establishment to back up its appeasement campaign. An American was invited to chair the all-party talks on Northern Ireland. The Government of the Irish Republic was treated throughout as if it had a legitimate interest in the outcome of the talks, and by the agreement has been granted a say in future Northern Ireland affairs. Finally, the voters of the Irish Republic have been invited to take part in a referendum over a matter that is none of their business.

(2) Sinn Fein has been virtually given an assurance of a place in the future government of Northern Ireland, a province which that party is intent on annexing to the Irish Republic.

(3) The agreement contains no stipulation either that the IRA must decommission its weapons or that it must make a pledge of no further violence. Feeble efforts were made to obtain such undertakings but once those efforts failed they were abandoned.

(4) A virtual pledge was made of an amnesty to terrorists, who very shortly are expected to be out of prison and free to resume their violent operations just as soon as they choose.

The reality is that the 'peace deal' constitutes just one more phase in a disgraceful process of surrender, scuttle and betrayal by British Government. It will not be the last, for the handing over of Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic, at the behest of the IRA and sundry foreign powers, is the ultimate objective of this contemptible policy. The people who voted 'no' to the policy in the recent referendum want to see peace in Northern Ireland as much as anyone else. But there is an essential difference: they are not prepared to buy peace at any price. That is why their verdict was the right and honourable one — even if, as was always probable, it was not the verdict of the majority.

Storm in a teacup

Only in a country where the political class

Spearhead

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lived in ivory towers remote from the concerns of the ordinary people could there be the huge rumpus that we have witnessed in the last month or two over arms to Sierra Leone.

The arms, in this particular case, were supplied through military consultants Sandline International, to a self-styled 'Government-in-Exile' which had been ousted by a group of guerillas but which, with the help given, was able to take back control of most of the country. The supply of arms, however, was held to be in violation of a United Nations embargo. Hence the fuss.

At a certain point in the proceedings, Premier Blair stepped in and defended the supply, saying that it had resulted in the legitimate 'democratic' government being re-instated.

We fail completely to understand what all this hoo-ha is about.

In the first place, what goes on in Sierra Leone is none of Britain's business. We should care not whether the government in power there is the 'legitimate' one, or not.

And as for supplying arms, we should do so to anyone in the world who pays for them. Refusing to do so will not stop the killing, wherever it may be. It will simply mean that some other country will do the arms trading instead, and its armaments industry will benefit instead of ours.

And in the meantime British political leaders can get on with what they're paid to do: govern Britain.

Not such a 'sound economy'!

Britain is facing a crisis because its industries are hopelessly inefficient — so it was claimed last month.

The claim came in a report by the McKinsey Global Institute, which said that production in this country lags behind the US by 40 per cent and Germany by 20 per cent.

In the motor industry the problem is particularly acute. Our car firms produce about half the amount per worker of those in Japan and trail those of the US by 20 per cent. We are outstripped by Germany, France and Italy too.

Telecom firms achieve only about half the American production level. In clothing and textiles British firms are about 30 per cent behind behind any of their European competitors.

Chancellor Gordon Brown was so worried by the trends that he called 25 business leaders to Downing Street last month for crisis talks.

This news is totally at variance with the claims, made consistently by the Tory Government for years up till its demise last year, and backed up by the Tory press even now, that Britain's is one of the world's more successful economies.

It also knocks on the head the theory that served as the foundation-stone of Tory policies since Margaret Thatcher took office in 1979: that the British market's exposure to the chill blast of international free trade would stimulate British industry to become more efficient and

productive. In fact, nothing of the kind has happened.

So it seems as if it's time to go back to the drawing board!

A tangled web

Early May saw several days of press hysteria over the revelation that Carlton Television had faked an entire 'documentary' about the smuggling of heroin from Colombia to London. *The Guardian* found that every single one of the five main claims made in the hour-long *The Connection* was false. The paper's front page story on 6th May was headlined 'Exposed: the TV drugs fake. Carlton's film deceived millions' and revealed that:-

- Although he was filmed apparently swallowing packets of heroin before boarding a British Airways flight to Heathrow, the human 'mule' did not have drugs in his stomach.

- The man, known for his connections with drugs, was stopped by Customs and deported — contrary to the documentary's claim that he got drugs through to London.

- A man described as the No. 3 in the Cali drug cartel, and said to have been filmed at an unknown location to which the blind-folded camera crew were taken under armed guard, was in fact a retired bank cashier, interviewed in the producer's hotel bedroom.

- The journey from Columbia to London, presented as a continuous 24-hour trip, was actually shot in two sections, six months apart.

- Far from the mule's flight to London being a Cali drug-smuggling mission, his ticket was bought for him by Carlton.

Regular readers may remember that it was by tracing the origins of the ticket to France bought for Nick Griffin last year that the BNP was able to expose the provocation planned by Carlton TV's *Cook Report*. It would seem that the company's expenses department still hasn't learned to cover its tracks!

Carlton now faces censure by the Independent Television Commission, which could result in a heavy fine, or even a reduction in the company's licence period.

More importantly, however, the widespread coverage given to the deceit has dealt yet another body blow to the public reputation of the entire TV documentary genre.

A number of newspaper columnists, ignoring the few remaining panes in their own greenhouses, lobbed verbal bricks at the broadcasters. *The Guardian* in particular wallowed in self-righteousness. Three days later, it was still running the story, and various readers' letters about it. Including this one, from an ordinary member of the public with no axe to grind!

TV DOCUMENTARY does not try to deceive — now that would deserve front-page headlines.
Nick Griffin,
Powys.

President Suharto at the start of his 32-year rule. A secure tyrant while his people prospered, nothing could save him once financial collapse struck Indonesia



Fiddling while Rome burns

In itself, the fall of Indonesian President Suharto means nothing to Britain or the British people. One Third World dictator more or less makes no difference to us. The underlying reasons for his departure, on the other hand, are of the utmost significance.

In the final week before Suharto's resignation, various newspapers carried remarkably similar features on the growing financial crisis sweeping through Asia. Writing in the *Daily Express* of 15th May, for example, LSE Professor John Gray wrote of 'The distant shockwaves that could shake us all.'

Warning that "The Asian crisis is entering a new and dangerous phase," he fretted that :-

"Japan is struggling with the nightmare of inflation. In China, where there is nothing like a Western-style welfare state, the government expects its market reforms to result in unemployment of around 20 per cent of the workforce, more than 200 million people.... Asia's economic collapse could reach throughout the world, with unemployment rising sharply in Britain and other Western countries."

His blunt conclusion was that, unless the G8 summit in Birmingham produced some serious answers, "the world economy could be heading for a rerun of some of the worst disasters of the Thirties." Whereupon Messrs. Clinton, Blair and Co. spent most of the weekend on photo-calls in pubs and attending a pop concert.

The Telegraph's Ambrose Evans-Pritchard weighed in the following day, concentrating particularly on the collapse of the Japanese economy into deflation. With vast amounts of money flooding into American shares as a 'safe' alternative, "the Asian crisis is being transmitted to North America and Europe."

Monetarist guru, Professor Tim Congdon was quoted as warning that:-

"It's a disaster coming, just like the bubble economy in Japan 10 years ago."

While the fall of Suharto promptly caused the media to lose interest in the issue, we haven't heard the last about the Asian financial plague. Depend on it!

THE RUNE TRIAL

THE long awaited Rune Race Law case finally started on Monday 27th April in Harrow Crown Court, north west London. The following report was compiled from the notes of several correspondents who were present on different days throughout the case.

DAY ONE opened with Nick Griffin continuing various legal arguments which had begun with Judge Copley and prosecution brief Sasha Wass at a preliminary directions hearing the previous week. The sullen, multi-racial jury, which included two Asian women and a Chinese woman, was then sworn in, and promptly sent out again to read the magazine during another round of legal wrangling.

A key point in this debate was the fact that the prosecution had applied for, and been granted, the right to withhold from the defendant the initial letter of complaint about the magazine sent by the then Lib-Dem MP Alex Carlile to the police. Although such unused background material is normally released to the defence, in this case the Crown Prosecution Service had ignored letters demanding such documents until the last possible moment, before hiding behind the claim that 'the letter contained 'sensitive' material. The CPS further maintained that the police officers who had visited Carlile had kept no record at all of their meeting.

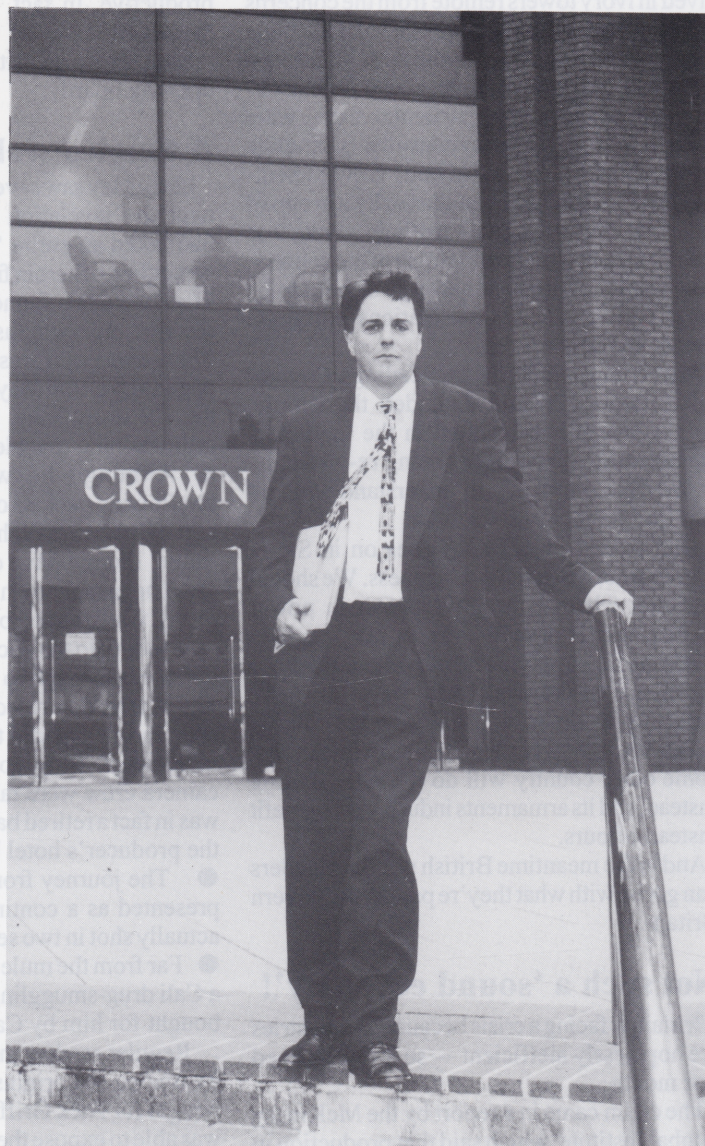
Despite Nick Griffin pointing out that the Attorney General's Guidelines on the disclosure of unused material make it quite clear that he was entitled to see the letter, the judge ruled to the contrary, saying that the material was 'irrelevant' to his defence. This decision may well be connected to another observation made by Judge Copley, when he virtually accepted Mr. Griffin's contention that the entire prosecution was politically motivated. "That may very well be the case," he said, "but that is irrelevant." Such an attitude suggests strongly that the 'sensitive' material in question would have revealed precisely which anti-British pressure group was behind Carlile's phoney complaint. Stand up, Michael Whine of the Board of Deputies!

The prosecution case took up not much more than an hour on Tuesday morning, opening with the claim that the magazine was "a blatant example of incitement to racial hatred." Various passages and pictures were drawn to the jury's attention, although no mention was made of some of Mr. Carlile's initial grounds for complaint, including his

crazed interpretation of a picture of a girl watching a Viking ship, which he had said symbolised boatloads of immigrants being sent home! (See back page of this issue - Ed.)

Apart from the magazine itself, the only evidence produced by the prosecution was a statement by one of the police officers involved in the five-and-a-half hour raid on Mr. Griffin's home, during which she overheard a telephone conversation during which he reassured a caller who was aware of the penchant of the Metropolitan police for sending out raiding parties including aggressive ethnic minority officers and breaking down doors with sledgehammers that: "They're very civilised. Not like the Mets. No Pakis and no Jews."

A measure of the weakness of the entire prosecution case was that this careless remark became a major part of it. The defendant's failure to use the ultra-polite term 'Pakistanis' in even a private 'phone call was said to show that he meant that the Metropolitan police are not civilised because their officers include Asians and Jews, and that these are 'uncivilised peoples'!



Equally absurd was the Crown contention that even to discuss the problem of the below replacement-level white birthrate and to use such terms as 'white survival' is an indication of racial hatred towards others. That line, however, was abruptly dropped by Miss Wass who, despite her name, is clearly a gentile, English public school type, after Nick responded with a question and accusation of his own: "What is it about these upper class English liberals that they feel so guilty about what they are that they want to see white people disappear from the world?"

Since Mr. Griffin had happily acknowledged that he was responsible for the magazine, both the prosecution and the judge were puzzled as to why he should have any questions at all to put to the arresting officer, who was in court to confirm that Nick's computer had the offending magazine on its hard drive. They quickly found out, and the prosecution barrister sat chewing her fingernails as Nick extracted from the officer first a grudging admission and then an obvious lie.

In addition to his having no police record whatsoever, the area in which they both live is so tightly knit that the officer had to acknowledge that he knew personally that the defendant was of good character. Then, under cross-examination designed to show the triviality of the prosecution's reliance on the overheard telephone conversation, he claimed that in 17 years of police work in various parts of the country, he had never encountered 'racism' in the police force, and had never once heard a police officer use a word such as 'Paki.' Titters of disbelief from the jury!

It was at this stage that the court heard the entire one-and-three-quarter hour tape of the interview between Nick Griffin and two police officers. As the complaints raised by Carlile were systematically demolished, the first hints emerged on the faces of a few of the jurors and the judge that this was not going to be an open-and-shut case.

Round Two

Then came another body blow. Nick complained to the judge that he had been told that the transcript of the interview, which the jury also had, had been corrected, but that it still contained a number of inaccuracies which undermined the impact of what he had said. The prosecution barrister leapt to her feet to say that this didn't matter at this stage, and that the transcript had been agreed with the barrister who had been acting for the defence until Nick had sacked him. After several minutes of argument, however, the judge agreed that the transcript should be corrected.

Point by point, therefore, Nick was able to read through classic soundbites of racial

nationalist commonsense, giving the jury time to write in the proper version. Then, having established the precedent, he sprung the trap:-

"Now we come to what is, for the prosecution, a very convenient omission. Every 'um' or 'er' on the tape is included in the transcript, but not this one 'yeah.' On the tape, in reply to my comment that 'This is a purely political complaint,' the officer clearly says 'yeah,' before checking himself and saying 'Say, you'll have a chance to comment on that later.'"

Miss Wass again jumped up, claiming that it was only a minor point and that there wasn't time to play the tape through again to check it. Nick Griffin in turn suggested that the two of them could stay behind once the case was adjourned that afternoon and report back to the court the following morning. The judge indicated that this was a good idea, and a grumpy prosecutor accepted the point.

A couple of minutes later, however, she announced that the police officer had just passed her a note saying that he recalled the conversation and that he had indeed said 'yes'. Whereupon the judge instructed the jurors to amend their copies of the transcript to have the police officer saying 'yes' to Nick's assertion that the complaint against him was purely politically motivated.

The remaining hour and a half of Tuesday afternoon was taken up by the first part of Nick's own defence, in which he examined each of the specific things objected to by the prosecution. He showed, for example, how the caption to a picture of an illegal Jamaican immigrant who had shot dead an unarmed police officer was far more moderate in tone than the coverage of the incident in the national press. He drew attention to the fact that a supposedly anti-Semitic cartoon hadn't even been commented upon by the initial complainant, Alex Carlile.

"This is the same ultra-sensitive complainant who claimed to be offended by this picture," said Nick, holding up the back page artwork of a Viking princess watching a longboat. "This is the man who says he thinks that this represents a 'boatload of immigrants being sent home'. And yet, even though he is himself Jewish, he didn't even notice this cartoon. If a man of such exaggerated sensibilities wasn't offended or insulted by it, how likely was it that any normal person would have been?"

A highlight of this part of the case, later commented on by both Judge Copley and the prosecution, came when Mr. Griffin dealt with the allegation that a reference to 'the sword of war' in an article about the Vikings was "a call to arms for white supremacists." Having described the phrase

as 'mere rhetoric', Nick recited the whole second verse of William Blake's *Jerusalem*, raising an extra finger every time he came to a piece of 'violent' imagery. "Bring me my bow..." and so on. At the end of the verse, holding aloft no fewer than seven fingers, he asked the jury to consider how much more 'violent' this much-loved hymn is than the piece of poetry to which the prosecution had drawn their attention.

Licensed to hate

Still on the subject of violence, Nick then turned the accusation against the Crown, dwelling at length on the way in which the ultra-violent Combat 18 group, which had made repeated and blood-curdling threats against non-whites, including printing detailed bomb-making instructions and 'hit-lists', was actually founded and run by a paid Special Branch informer. Interestingly, the prosecution at no point in the trial made any attempt at all to refute this claim.

Mr. Griffin explained that a major part of his motivation in producing a magazine which was, as he freely admitted, strident and unusually aggressive in tone, had been to show impressionable youngsters who might have been influenced by C18 that the BNP's peaceful, constitutional road was not boring or 'soft'. It was quite impossible, he pointed out, for people who had been deluged with Combat 18 material, courtesy of the British state, to be incited to hatred by his magazine, which would in fact have reduced any such feelings of hostility to immigrants by showing that their presence in Britain is a political problem, which can be solved by political action.

More politics from the witness box

Nick's evidence continued for another hour and a half on Wednesday morning, with more telling blows being struck against the prosecution's case. Nick read out loud articles from a number of mainstream publications, including the *Guardian* and *Time* magazine, all of which substantiated his at first sight unlikely claim that white people are an endangered species.

His subsequent cross-examination turned out to be a ding-dong battle, during which the judge waded in on the side of the prosecution, pressing in particular on the point of the rope on the front cover.

Also examined at length was the cartoon from a satirical booklet *The Fable of the Ducks and the Hens*. Weren't the pushy, greedy, hook-beaked chickens really Jews? No, replied Nick, they were Zionist hypocrites like Gerry Gable. If he were to use a cartoon to attack the Mafia, the characters would be stereotypical Italians, but it would still be only an attack on the Mafia, not on Italians generally.

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Trial report

Cont. from page 5

More judicial bias was apparent when the next defence witness took the stand. World famous historian **Professor Robert Faurisson**, called to show the jury that Mr. Griffin's apparently unorthodox opinions on certain aspects of the history of the Second World War were in fact soundly based on the evidence and the facts.

The prosecution argued that such evidence was inadmissible, pointing out that, under the repressive and unjust Race Laws, "the truth is no defence." Nick accepted that this is the 'law', but argued that he was not seeking to introduce Professor Faurisson's evidence on that basis, but in order to make the jury understand that he had genuine reasons for his scepticism, thereby proving that he was not simply making things up in order to incite hatred.

This point was argued for a total of more than an hour at different times when the jury was not in court, with the prosecution being totally unable to answer it, and the judge giving no reason for his final decision to refuse to allow the evidence. This, together with his refusal to accept Professor Faurisson as an expert witness — even though he has twice testified on that basis in courts under Crown jurisdiction in Canada — is another area which cries out for an appeal to the High Court.

Charm and wit

Even though he was operating under the tightest possible restrictions, however, Professor Faurisson's charm and rapier-sharp wit ensured that he was able to get his key points across. At one point, when he had asked for five minutes in which to sum up the revisionist view of what did and did not happen during the Nazi persecution of Jews in Eastern Europe, the judge was sternly shaking his head. Nick Griffin interjected: "Your Honour, just five minutes?" But again, the bewigged head indicated 'no'. "Three minutes", chimed in Professor Faurisson, raising a finger as if to catch the attention of an auctioneer. Everyone laughed, including the judge. "I give you the time that remains until half-past-three," he said, nodding towards the clock. Two-and-a-half minutes!"

The Professor immediately launched into a brilliant potted lesson in real history. Of course the concentration camps were terrible places — part of the horror of a terrible war — but they were *not* part of a systematic programme of extermination. He explained that Raul Hilberg, 'the pope of Exterminationism', has now conceded that there was no order, no plan, and no budget for the alleged genocide, just an "incredible meeting of minds in a far-flung bureaucracy." Pointing out that this actually meant telepathy, the Professor remarked that he did not believe in telepathy. It was indeed

incredible, which is why he didn't believe it!

With that he looked at the clock and commented simply: "Just in time." The whole court erupted with laughter, whereupon the Professor managed to continue his history lesson for a good ten minutes more, with a by now charmed and indulgent judge letting him get away with very much more than he had first indicated.

Forbidden thoughts

The prosecutrix unwisely tried to cross-examine the Professor on his convictions in France for thinking forbidden thoughts. Had he not already admitted to ten or twelve such offences?

"Twelve, maybe fifteen. Your Honour. You have before you a terrible criminal," twinkled the Professor.

"It's not often we hear a witness in Harrow Crown Court admitting to being a terrible criminal," laughed the judge, making it quite clear that he regarded the heroic elderly French gentleman as anything but a criminal.

And it was the new-style, sympathetic Judge Copley who presided over the court on Thursday morning as well. First in the witness box was former BNP Press Officer, **Michael Newland**, who testified that he had never heard anyone in the BNP leadership advocate the use of violence, and that anyone who had done so would have been regarded as either being mad or working for the state. He also gave some powerful examples of how lying newspapers had worked to create a climate of hatred against the BNP, and to give it a false image as a party of 'race-haters'. He too drew attention to the leading role of a police informer in the creation and promotion of Combat 18, which had been used to divide and discredit the nationalist movement.

He was followed by **Colin Smith**, whose evidence centred on the ground-breaking joint demonstration between the BNP and Rastafarian Archie O'Brien, whose pleas for financial assistance to resettle his family in Guyana had been ignored by the Home

Office. The *British Nationalist* report of the demo was entered as an official Exhibit, and the jury were given copies to read for themselves.

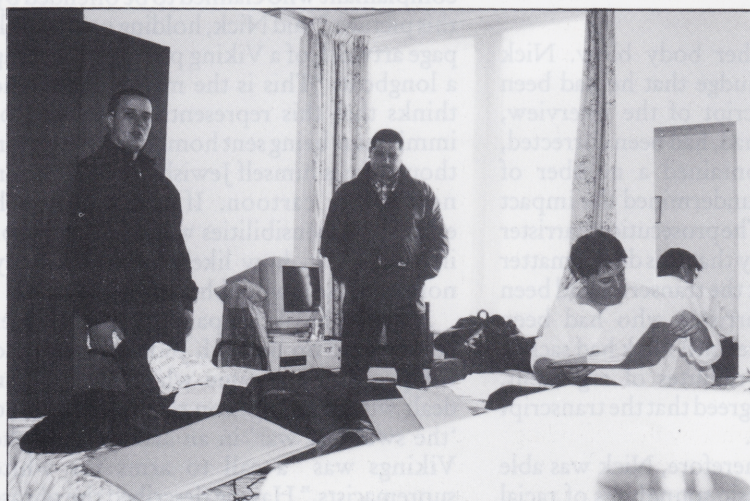
Colin also gave testimony relating to the long-standing and well-known BNP call for the return of capital punishment for certain crimes, particularly child-murder. The hangman's noose on the magazine's cover would have been taken by every nationalist reader as a reference to this policy, not as the "coded call to hang Black people" which the prosecution claimed was there.

The judge and jurors were each given a copy of the BNP's anti-paedophile leaflet, which had first been written by Nick at about the same time as the offending magazine was put together, and which includes the phrase 'Bring back the rope'.

Astonishment

As Nick's final witness walked to the box, looks of pure astonishment appeared on the faces of the jurors. Afro-American separatist **Osiris Akkebala** swept into court in full tribal robes. In the witness box, he used almost identical words to express his views about the need for Black pride and survival as Nick had earlier used in connection with the white people of Britain. Despite what the prosecution had to say about this being 'hatred', Mr. Akkebala — Chief Elder of the Pan-Afrikan International Movement — pointed out that racial separatists are motivated solely by love of their own kind, not by hostility to anyone else.

Another Exhibit passed into the hands of the jury, this time a copy of an interview with Osiris Akkebala in which he discussed the dangers of integration and how Black and white separatists could co-operate against forced multi-racialism. This had been published in the magazine of the National Front more than ten years earlier, at a time when Mr. Griffin had been that organisation's chairman, and it most definitely gave the lie to the prosecution's wild charge that he hated all black people



Back in the guest house used by the ten-man research, legal and security team. Surrounded by files, computer, photocopier and reference books, Nick reviews the day's notes as two of the security team take a break.

and wanted to incite people to hang them.

Finally, Nick asked Mr. Akkebala to read the article about white unity and survival which the prosecution claimed was illegal. What did he think of it? "Well," said the Chief in his laid-back Southern drawl, "I'd only change one word, and that's 'white' to 'black!'"

As with each of the other witnesses that morning, Miss Wass declined to ask Osiris Akkebala any questions. Despite her reputation for courtroom aggression and her confident start earlier in the week, she clearly knew that she had more than met her match in this case. Once again, though, the judge exchanged jokes with the witness, and was clearly enjoying what had turned into an unusual trial.

A change of tune

With the defence case over, Thursday afternoon saw the prosecution's closing speech. *The Rune*, claimed Miss Wass, was a very subtle publication. The racial hatred in it could only be found by reading between the lines, by looking for the deeply hidden meanings. She noted that Professor Faurisson had come across as "a dear, sweet gentleman, who obviously believed passionately in what he said," but suggested that Nick Griffin was only using his findings to cause trouble. She also commented that Mr. Griffin was a very articulate man, and that he was trying to "pull the wool over your eyes."

Nick began his own closing speech by pointing out the extent to which the prosecutor had suddenly changed her view of the magazine. "On Monday it was 'blatant incitement', but now it's 'subtle', with 'deeply hidden meanings.'"

He told the jury that this was one example of how it was in fact the prosecution which was trying to "pull the wool over your eyes." Then he went on to expose the other deceptions in the prosecution case and summing up: the way in which, although Miss Wass had told them to focus their attention on the magazine, she had promptly entered into an emotive criticism of the BNP policy of repatriation; how the Crown had kept back 'sensitive' material; the fact that a Special Branch/MI5 informer had been given a free hand to publish bomb-making manuals and to call for the murder of coloured people for literally years, and how, when he finally was arrested for incitement to racial hatred, the police raid on his home lasted only twenty five minutes, compared with five-and-a-half hours in the case of the *Rune*.

Nick went through the charge against him word by word, explaining how the defence evidence had demolished the prosecution allegations at each point.

Finally, having shown how the 'offending' magazine was neither intended nor likely to incite racial hatred, he concluded by pointing

out that the trial itself could have a very different effect. If a spiteful and politically-motivated complaint by a powerful Zionist MP, followed by a prosecution in front of a multi-racial jury, led to a conviction, then many British nationalists who heard about it would indeed be angry, and their belief that people were being imprisoned simply for speaking out peacefully about their own concerns could indeed lead them to hate.

On the other hand, a decision by the same jury to defend traditional freedom of speech would reassure those who oppose the multi-racial society that their opponents remain the politicians who created it without a democratic mandate to do so, and that there is still a possibility to undo that wrong through peaceful political organisation.

Once the jury had left for the evening, the judge ticked Mr. Griffin off for exposing the facts of the 'sensitive' letter affair, as he had ruled that it was irrelevant, but went on to point out to the prosecution that Nick's point that the Crown had not even suggested that the publication was threatening was clearly correct, so that he would instruct the jury the following morning that they could only consider the question of whether or not any material was 'threatening or abusive'.

In his long summation on Friday morning, Judge Copley did precisely that, as well as giving an extremely fair account of the trial and the evidence presented. Apart from one clearly accidental omission, which is likely to form a key part of an appeal, his entire speech seemed to be designed to tell the jury to acquit the defendant. This remarkable turn-around from his hostility at the start of the week is the clearest indication possible of the power and skill of Nick Griffin's defence. As the jury was sent to begin its deliberations, many of the supporters of free speech in the public gallery dared to believe that even this jury might have to acquit.

"We're going to get him"

Unfortunately, neither these factors, nor the judge's comments, had any impact on the jury. In fact, we have since heard that one of the jurors was telling neighbours during Nick's case that "we're going to get him." Clearly there were one or two of its members who put up some resistance to this injustice, for it took the jury some three-and-a-half hours to reach a unanimous verdict. This was announced with obvious relish by the polytechnic Marxist type who had got himself elected as foreman: 'Guilty'.

At this point, Nick was joined in the dock by Paul Ballard, who had pleaded guilty at an earlier hearing in order to save his elderly and unwell mother from the strain of a contested case, and to minimise his sentence in a case which his lawyers had told him was a foregone conclusion.

The judge then delivered his verdict. Significantly, there was none of the usual condemnation of what the defendants had done. He merely pointed out that they had been found guilty of what is regarded as a serious offence. He accepted that the material had nothing in common with the incitements to violence which more often come before the courts under this law, and he acknowledged that the defendants' beliefs were sincere and that their intentions were good.

Nevertheless, he went on, the minimum sentences he could impose were of nine and six months imprisonment, with Paul Ballard getting the lower figure on account of having pleaded guilty. Nick Griffin would also have to pay £2,300 costs, and Paul £300.

More drama

Then, just as the faces in the public gallery were at their glummiest, came another dramatic turn-around. "However" began Judge Peter Copley. Then he went on to talk of the exceptional circumstances, both the defendants' roles in looking after a young family (in Nick's case) and an elderly lady, and in view of all the evidence which had been produced about the circumstances of and reasons for the magazine's publication. In the light of all this, he concluded, and without setting a precedent for sentencing in any other cases brought under this law, he was going to suspend the sentences for two years. Cue for a huge sigh of relief from the public gallery, and smiles from the two in the dock and several sympathetic security guards. Scowls from the jury and the prosecution.

Then, suddenly, having been warned to be very careful in future, Nick and Paul were walking out of the dock and shaking hands with their supporters, including the members of the most professional and well-organised defence team ever put together in a British Race Law case. Despite the perverse verdict, *everybody* there knew who had really won.

While many people have been extremely generous throughout the case, the combination of legal research, flights and accommodation for witnesses, security arrangements and the like has also been very expensive. Any readers with some spare funds are therefore urged to send as much as possible to help towards the substantial costs bill, and to make an appeal affordable.

Initial legal advice is that Nick Griffin has good grounds for such a move which, if successful, would give him back his clean record, the right to stand in elections, and complete a smashing victory over the forces of repression. Please send all donations to: *The Secretary, PO Box 14, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 0WE*

A LIGHT FROM THE SHADOWS

Dr. MARK DEAVIN argues that there is an important cultural component to political success

POLITICAL SHOCKWAVES were sent across Europe at the end of April when the nationalist German People's Union (DVU) came from nowhere to win 13 per cent of the vote in regional elections in the large industrial state of Saxony-Anhalt, situated in the former East Germany. This was the biggest single expression of support for a German nationalist party since the Second World War, with the DVU attracting 102,000 votes and securing 16 seats in the state parliament.

Superficially, it is perhaps not difficult to understand why the DVU was able to attract such strong support. German unemployment stands somewhere between five and six million, with the 21 per cent official jobless rate in the east being double that of western Germany. Saxony-Anhalt, moreover, has the slowest economic growth rate in the whole country, resulting in an unemployment rate of 23.4 per cent.

While the Christian Democrats, Free Democrats, Greens and even Socialists all slumped at the polls, in addition to the nationalist advance the former Communists of the PDS collected 20 per cent of the vote. Significantly, however, even though the Communists campaigned hard on the economic situation, by comparison with the nationalists they were able to make relatively little impact with young voters. One in four of all electors in Saxony-Anhalt under the age of 25 voted DVU, and every second DVU supporter was a first-time voter.

The question of why the party was able to do so well among the young is given added significance by the fact that the DVU vote was achieved without any noteworthy political infrastructure, membership or local organisation. The party is said to have started the campaign with just 300 members in the entire state! Dubbed the 'Phantom Party' by the German media, the DVU began its operation relatively late, and it consisted mainly of large scale, intensive postal and public advertising promoting simple, nationalist answers to Germany's problems.

As was shown in Britain last year by the £20 million Referendum Party campaign, however, simply throwing huge amounts of money into a high-profile campaign does not, in itself, enable a well-financed new

party to make significant headway, even when it is addressing a popular issue. Clearly then, there were additional factors which contributed to the DVU success.

In part, of course, it was due to the dire economic situation already mentioned. Some benefit must also have accrued from the decision of the weaker National Democratic Party to stand aside and give the DVU a clear run. In addition, Establishment commentators have suggested that the sheer drab greyness of daily life in Saxony-Anhalt was an important factor. But this still begs the question as to why a previously unknown nationalist party suddenly came to be seen as the answer to such problems by so many local youngsters?

To help explain this phenomenon, it is helpful to look back at an article which appeared in *The Guardian* on January 21st this year, which dealt with the substantial growth of a nationalist counter-culture among young people in eastern Germany.

numbers of young east Germans. More and more are turning their backs on the likes of Michael Jackson and MTV. After attending one concert he described how "everybody sung the songs and knew the words by heart. Teenagers wept at ballads. They are constantly supplied with new recordings. It is remarkable, this is really such a small town, but it is ever-present, in their tape recorders and in their heads."

Studies conducted last year by Wagner and colleagues in Berlin found that one in three east German youths expressed some form of 'rightist' leanings, and that such views were also being passed on to their parents. While emphasizing the importance of the emerging musical counter-culture, Wagner points out that its followers "are neither militant skinheads or neo-Nazis. They are what passes these days for normal east German youths."

A left-wing Lutheran pastor in another small eastern town was quoted in the article as saying that "it is cultural, not political,



The future in his hands? Gerhard Frey, founder of the DVU

Subtitled "the rise in far-right views among a lost generation and the thriving music scene that is its glue," the feature outlined how the nationalist music scene has developed rapidly in the east. It related that there are now more than 60 bands, that there were 79 concerts last year, and that some of these were attended by up to 1,600 people.

According to Bernd Wagner, a sociologist and head of an organisation called the Centre for German Culture, this nationalist youth culture based upon music has become the fashion for significant

but there is a big political danger." For some people, then, the extent of the DVU success was not such a big surprise.

The Saxony-Anhalt vote, therefore, seems to indicate that the potential for electoral success for a nationalist political party is, at the very least, much greater if the cultural climate on the ground has already developed a nationalist flavour. At a very different level, this seems to have been the case in France, where the political growth of the *Front National* in the 1980s is generally recognised to have been substantially helped by the cultural

activities of the *Nouvelle Droite* (New Right) intellectual movement, and its offshoot *GRECE*.

The people behind the *Nouvelle Droite* put into successful practice the belief — greatly influenced by the Italian Marxist intellectual Antonio Gramsci — that the establishment of a *cultural* hegemony in society was a prior condition for the attainment of *political* power. Hence a cultural 'revolution' is necessary to prepare the ground for a political transformation in favour of nationalism.

Such neo-functionalism has indeed proved to be an enormous help to the *FN* in its attempts to spread its influence across the French political system. Although such a 'war of ideas' is way beyond the concerns of ordinary voters, it is a very important factor in bringing together and motivating the higher level 'shakers and movers' who are needed to build a power-winning machine.

The nationalist cultural counter-offensive in Germany has been of a very different nature to that which has flourished in the much more intellectual tradition of French nationalism, but its effect in paving the way for a political transformation is already becoming apparent.

Changing the political climate

The impact goes far beyond creating the climate for the advance of the *DVU*, for that in turn has shifted the centre of gravity of German politics. Less than one week after the dramatic vote, *The Guardian* reported that nationalist policies were already being legitimised in mainstream political debate throughout Germany. Bavaria's ruling *CSU*, the sister party of Helmut Kohl's governing *CDU*, immediately called for a tougher campaign on law and order and immigration issues to undercut the *DVU*'s appeal in September's state and national elections. This has already led to new measures involving the deportation of immigrant parents whose children are found guilty of criminal offences. The Bavarian authorities immediately put theory into practice by ordering the repatriation of a Turkish couple living in Munich whose thirteen-year-old son had been convicted of 61 criminal acts and described as a "massive risk to public security and order."

Reaction was also swift from the governing *CDU*. Sensitive to voters' fears, it has thrown out proposals to change the 1913 German law which bases citizenship upon blood and ethnicity. This plan to make it easier for the country's seven million immigrants to become 'German' has been shelved. Kohl's foreign affairs spokesman, Karl Lammers, declared publicly that: "We cannot ignore the fact

that in certain types of crime, the foreigners' share is markedly high." Even the opposition *SPD*, now being pushed by the globalists as the next German governing party, has begun to make noises about the need to clamp down on 'illegal employment'. No wonder that the Bavarian Greens has complained that "the *DVU*'s election results are already showing their fatal effect."

National differences

So what lessons can the *BNP* learn from such developments abroad? It has to be recognised, of course, that the political, social and cultural situation in our country is very different to that in France and Germany. Unlike France, Britain does not have a significant nationalist intellectual tradition from which to launch a cultural offensive along the lines of the *Nouvelle Droite*. But there again, given the traditionally pragmatic nature of our people, this is perhaps neither a surprise nor a cause for undue concern.

We also do not have — at the moment at least — the scale of popular disenchantment and economic dislocation which exist in the eastern states of Germany. We do, however, have in the old industrial areas significant pockets where, just as in Saxony-Anhalt, young Britons have been thrown on the economic scrapheap, abandoned by the politicians and robbed of their British culture and identity by politically correct schooling.

Most of them may well not be ready at this stage of their lives to be receptive to direct political persuasion. Many of them, for a start, *read* virtually nothing. But it is very likely that, as with their counterparts in Germany, they would respond to approaches based on *music*. Of course,

such persuasion would have to be consistent in every way with the wider image which the *BNP* is now trying to create for itself. Efforts to reach the disaffected young through a mixture of music and politics must not jeopardise parallel work to win over the increasingly discontented stalwarts of 'Middle Britain'.

Perhaps the most important point for us to recognise at the moment, therefore, is the principle that the *BNP*'s path to electoral success will be multi-dimensional. It will require the employment of different tactics and techniques, to take account of different people and circumstances.

The whole concept of 'community politics', outlined by Steve Edwards last month, must involve the *BNP* taking a counter-power approach. This will develop in all sorts of ways: Helping local residents to pressure council officials; circulating videos to electors; getting nationalist music into the *CD*-players, tape-recorders and heads of teenagers; setting up fruit and vegetable delivery rounds to housewives; running taxi services for *OAPs* and women; setting up football teams and arranging outings for neglected youngsters; and so on.

Such flexible bridge-building would not only create a cultural and social base for the *BNP*, but would also begin the long, but essential, process of creating the alternative nationalist economy needed to support our activists as globalisation and the dismantling of the welfare state really begin to bite. Carried out in tandem with political work designed to sink roots in target wards, this would give us the electoral victories which will show the world that, in Britain too, nationalism is the wave of the future.

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ARTICULATE VOICES IN A LOST CAUSE

JOHN TYNDALL examines some recent effusions from the Tory Right



WE CAN never lightly dismiss right-wing Conservatism. It identifies itself to a degree of about 80 per cent with our own innermost grumbles, revulsions and rebellions against the madnnesses of the modern world: against liberalism, globalism, multiculturalism, feminism, sociological gobbledegook and just about everything else parading under the umbrella of Political Correctness. It condemns Marx, Freud, modern art, theatre workshops, the BBC, the compensation culture, Cool Britannia and Gerry Adams. It occasionally even dares to say less than flattering things about the Tory Party leadership.

So we listen to right-wing Conservatives when they have something to say, even if we know that in the long run their cause is doomed. American writer Dr. William L. Pierce summed it up well: Conservatives cannot win because their strategy is always defensive; they will put up a fight — sometimes even a brave one — to hold onto an entrenched position representing the old order, before retreating to a position in the rear for which, again, they will fight and then retreat once more.

Heterogeneous

The Tory Right in Britain is something of a heterogeneous mixture, being compounded mainly of three elements. In the first place, there are the extreme libertarians: social Darwinists, free traders and generally people who believe that the individual is all and the group is nothing. They call, strangely like Anarchists on the opposite side of the spectrum, for the State to wither away and leave people to decide everything for themselves. Spiritually they belong in the Liberal Party of the 19th century but have somehow convinced themselves that the Conservative camp is their most appropriate modern home. In as much as the current Conservative mainstream is free-market and individual-oriented, these people assume that to be on the right of the party they must embrace this 'freedom' consensus with yet greater zeal and passion than those at its centre.

Secondly, there are the High Tory paternalists: the heirs of the patriotic, authoritarian and aristocratic Victorian tradition. In the heyday of Empire, they would have been the most ardent champions of, for instance, the Boer War. They can usually be relied upon to be stout defenders of British interests, but too often they lack an intelligent perception of

what those interests are. Most of them are not happy about either Immigration or Europe but their blind party loyalty is such that there are strict limits to the extent to which they will make a fight on these issues and risk 'rocking the boat'.

Then there a third element that is perhaps the most interesting. This element is quite nationalist in outlook, even radically so. Ideologically it is not far separated from the BNP, and some of its adherents have in fact passed through this and/or other nationalist parties. However, these people tend to be temperamentally incapable of taking a long view of politics; they want — now — to be close to where the power is. They are not prepared to toil, struggle and wait years for a time of opportunity to come upon them by the natural evolution of events; they are impatient for political success. Some of them are young men who have their eyes on political careers requiring seats in parliament which, within their limited mental time-scales, they cannot see coming to them except by working 'within the system'. If the BNP or some other 'extra-establishment' party were able to offer immediate scope for these ambitions, they would almost be fighting one another for places in the queue to join.

It would perhaps be unfair, however, to attribute to all of these people the most egotistical of motives. Many of them want quite genuinely to see things happen for the better in Britain. They believe that because nationalist parties so far have won no seats in parliament they can never do so in the future. They seem unable to realise that if past precedent is taken as a yardstick for what may be possible in times to come, the very same reasoning could be applied to efforts to rescue the Tory Party from the liberals and globalists and restore it to pro-British forces. Positive and creative thinking in politics, as in all else, requires a vision of what has not yet been done but can, with determination and will, be within one's power. Of this thinking such people are not capable.

Organ of the Right

All these thoughts were prompted by the recent arrival on my desk, unsolicited, of a copy of a magazine called *Right Now!* This publication is described as a "a magazine of politics, ideas and culture," but a brief perusal of its articles makes it clear that it is an organ of the Tory Right. Indeed, one of the first items

encountered after a turning of the cover page is headed 'Time to turn sharp right' — a plea I have been hearing from those quarters for some 30-40 years.

Actually, *Right Now!* does make for some quite interesting reading. It begins with an editorial on the countryside march in London earlier this year which could have come straight out of the pages of *Spearhead*. Then the article on 'Time to turn sharp right' follows on. This starts rather unpromisingly with a definition of right, left and centre in which the writer attempts to refute the leftist equation of 'right-wing' and 'fascist' with a retort that Sir Oswald Mosley described himself as a man not of the right but of the centre. We should not waste time arguing with this because it is a detail.

Maggie, Maggie, Maggie!

Much more worthy of analysis is a quote from an article written in 1894, given with implied approval, saying that "We shall see a strong and heavy swingback (from State Socialism) in the old Direction. A Minister will be found who promises independence instead of supervision." The writer of the *Right Now!* article then goes on to suggest that "the forecasted (*sic*) Minister was Margaret Thatcher," and that the forecaster "was not to know that the left-wing members of her (Thatcher's) cabinet would stab her in the back and the party would revert to consensus politics."

Here we are on familiar right-wing Tory ground. The big issue of politics is seen to be the conflict between 'supervision' (by the State) and 'independence' (presumably of the individual) — a vision of life seen more appropriately through the eyes of a self-obsessed child who resents not being allowed to do absolutely as he pleases. This concept of individual freedom as the highest human aim seems to understand little of duty, responsibility or loyalty, to say nothing of the nation as an interdependent whole bound in common destiny. It assumes, further, that economic forces left to themselves to battle it out in an uncontrolled free-for-all will always achieve a conclusion that is conducive to the national good — an idea contradicted by a whole century of British industrial decline.

Present also here is the myth of Margaret Thatcher as the British Joan of Arc who brought salvation and resurgence to her country before being, politically speaking, burnt at the stake. The reality is that when the 'Iron Lady' was

toppled in 1990 she had left a trail of national disaster behind her, littered with closed mines, derelict factories and foreign takeovers, culminating in the fiasco of the poll tax. She had presided over a crime wave of almost unprecedented proportions. She had met black race riots in our cities with shameful abdication and appeasement, just as she had rewarded IRA bombers with concession after concession to republican agitation. Her sole achievement had been victory in the Falklands, for which she owed everything to the skill and professionalism of our armed forces after the pusillanimous stance of her Foreign Office had virtually invited the Argentines to walk in and take possession.

But this is not to say that the then Mrs. Thatcher was deposed because of her lamentable record as premier, only that her party was suffering a series of catastrophes in local government and by-elections which left even her once-loyal ministers apprehensive as to the safety of their parliamentary seats. They joined forces to give her the chop essentially to salvage their own political careers.

The fable of Thatcher as national heroine is sustained in an interview with sociologist David Marsland in which the interviewee declares of her period of government:-

"My greatest regret is that it was cut short by a combination of cowardice and pro-European conspiracy. I have no substantive regrets. She might have done even more but what she achieved for Britain was immense, possibly as much as might have been achieved. Her greatest achievement was that she stopped for a moment the decline of Britain. At the end of the 1970s, we had all more or less given up on ourselves. She hated that and began to drag us forward, to have some pride in ourselves again."

To which it might be asked: why should a pro-European conspiracy be necessary to get rid of a prime minister who had signed the Single European Act and throughout her career had been a faithful supporter of the European Community, albeit that at times she differed with her colleagues over the speed of European integration?

Professor Marsland has some commendable things to say about the state of Britain: the appalling failure of the educational establishment to imbue students with patriotic sentiment; the blatant propaganda in favour of 'multi-culturalism' and 'anti-sexism'; the distortion of history-teaching to indoctrinate young people against their own heritage.

Yet when it comes to the thorny question of race that lies at the heart of everything he cringes away from saying what should be said. He is apprehensive about mass migration into Europe not, seemingly, because it is a harbinger of our own racial destruction but because it threatens to bring with it a Muslim fundamental influence, which could be 'tyrannical'. He thinks that the United States is successfully absorbing Mexican immigrants because

"living in America does Americanise people." He is less certain about such successful absorption in Europe merely because European countries have less space and lack the same "continuity of growth" in their economies, but...

"... I'm not sure whether in the last resort we would have the courage to deal with mass immigration anyway. There seems to be a sort of belief that anyone has a right to anything from someone else if they haven't got some of their own..."

Here of course there is the defeatist speaking, but we should not put the spotlight especially on Professor Marsland. His thinking is fairly typical of Toryism as a whole. How many times have nationalists fighting elections spoken to their Tory counterparts and encountered the view: "You're right that immigration was a terrible mistake, but now it's impossible to do anything about it — you just can't send them all home!"

Heretic

Heretic schoolteacher Ray Honeyford appears with an article on the hypocrisy of the CRE (Commission for Racial Equality). Few could argue with his contention that that parasitic and subversive body, by imposing

The article, generally admirable, fails to answer the question of whether the writer still believes, as he claimed strenuously to do when fired from his headmaster's job in Bradford many years ago, that the ethnic minorities should be integrated into the British population to become "as British as we are." He would of course say that that question lies outside the scope of what he is writing here — which is fair comment. But the question lingers in the mind of the reader nevertheless.

Another interview features a Euro-Sceptic, namely Dr. Martin Holmes, co-chairman of the Bruges Group. Dr. Holmes says much on European integration with which one can wholeheartedly agree, but like so many Tories his aversion to European Union derives from the fact that, in his own words...

"On economics, I'm broadly classical liberal... On social matters, I tend to be liberal, even libertarian. I'm as much against regulating the bedroom as against regulating the economy."

The interview ends with the familiar defeatism:-

"I'd like to live to see us out of Europe. I don't know whether I will, which is why I am sometimes regarded as pessimistic on this. My thinking is that the lifespan of the European Union will be similar to that of the Soviet Union, around 70 years..."

From such inspiring leadership must young Tory rightists take their cue!

Powell no genius

This particular issue of *Right Now!* (April-June 1998) came out shortly after the death of Enoch Powell, and not unexpectedly it devotes a good deal of space to Powell's career. An article on the subject, by Jason Robertson, began by describing the late Member for Wolverhampton South West and later for South Down as "a political genius." This, assuredly, he was not. A political genius has to be a person able to translate his ideas, whether good or bad, into political success. Powell did not do this, and perhaps the main reason why he did not is that at the vital moment when the opportunity for political action was open to him he remained rooted to the ground on which he stood.

This was the time when, in the late 1960s and early 1970s when his prestige with the British people was at its zenith, he declined the challenge to form a political movement of his own and fight the Tories on the issues on which he had quarreled with their leadership, but instead remained within the system that had rejected him, speaking from the parliamentary back benches and around the country but doing nothing more. Later he urged electors to vote Labour on the flimsy pretext that that party had declared itself in opposition to the EC — a pledge any moderately intelligent political observer should have known it would never honour. This is the behaviour not of a political

Cont. overleaf

Right NOW!
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A pitchfork army?

On March 1st, in a rush of green and brown and with a forest of placards waving the regional standards, 250,000 Britons came to London to make a massive demonstration in favour of tradition and liberty. Although the demonstration was good-natured and civilised, the sheer size of the event indicates that there is a wide-spread mood of rebelliousness in the country at large. This fact has been belatedly recognised by Labour, who now see that it is disingenuous to pretend that the shires have become too obvious. The government has now made contradictory noises and made promises which it has no intention of keeping, in the hope that the nascent populist revolt can be dampened down, and the "pitchfork army" dismantled.

Country life is under threat from governmental neglect (for which the Conservative must take some of the blame), politically correct censorship and the homogenisation of culture that is the consequence of globalism. All too many villages are dying because of unemployment, lack of public transport, the closure of schools, the soaring prices of houses and a culture of rootlessness which drives young people away to the cities, whence they rarely return. Large sections of the landscape are under attack from agricultural intensification and urban sprawl, road- and executive home-building schemes. Farming is suffering grievously because of BSE, the beef on the bone ban, cheap imports and the CAP (which only benefits a very small number of large farmers). Local customs, identities and traditions are under threat from sentimentalists and the revolutionary stormtroopers of the far-left. Even major rural industries, like hunting and shooting, are being sacrificed to save the consequences of bling. It is small wonder that the hard-working, normal people of the hinterlands are up in arms, and no wonder that the government is so terrified.

This movement, although limited in scope, is the first effective Right of centre opposition to Labour's one-party state that has been seen and for that reason alone should be welcomed. More than that, it is just possible, as Peter Simpkins surmised hopefully in the Daily Telegraph on 7th March, that the movement may be a more general revolt, an incubus but deeply felt protest against national decline and social revolution. Some on the Left have said that the Marchers are "a bourgeois, Populist army", and this phantasmagorical national liberation movement is no doubt the stuff of nightmares to New Labour and Old Communist alike.

But for the phantasm to become real, and for the country to be saved, the uneasy alliance must continue to resist Labour's attempts to divide it along class lines. Indeed, the movement must be widened and deepened, and it should link up with urban interest groups whose problems, although very different, stem from the same underlying causes.

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quotas and 'minimums' on employers in Britain for taking on members of ethnic minorities is in fact defeating its very own professed purpose of 'non-discrimination', for the practice leads to people being given jobs *because* they are coloured rather than being hired on merit — *despite* being coloured. Honeyford also calls attention to the fact that the CRE, while protesting loudly when ethnics are *under-represented* in certain fields of employment, is strangely silent when in certain other fields they are very much *over-represented* — beginning with the CRE itself, of whose staff ethnic minorities comprise no less than 70 per cent!

Cont. from page 11

genius but of precisely the opposite: a person with no instinct at all for what is possible and practical in the political world.

This is not necessarily to Powell's discredit; it could mean nothing more than that he was a man of principle and of conviction just not made for the hurly-burly of politics, with its necessary manoeuvrings, compromises, hypocrisies and subterfuges, and with its need for rapid and sometimes ruthless action to get things done. But is this not part of the dilemma of right-wing conservatism: its timidity in adopting the means that will the ends? Powell might — only *might* — have succeeded around 1970 in drawing to himself a nationwide movement of all classes that could have swept all before it, but to have done so would have meant destroying the party he professed to love. It is the tragic paradox of the Tory Right that the political annihilation of its own party provides the only practical possibility for most of the things it believes in to come to pass. Something deeply embedded in its emotional make-up refuses to permit this step to be taken.

Eulogies

Under the heading 'An encomium for Enoch' there are four pages of eulogies for the recently departed Mr. Powell. The writers include Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Lords Sudeley, Monson, Biffen, Harris and Molyneux, Sir Richard Body, Sir Teddy Taylor MP, Sir Alfred Sherman, Norman Lamont MP, the Rev. Martin Smyth MP, Bill Cash MP, Nick Budgen MP, former MP Neil Hamilton and a series of well-known and not-so-well-known journalists and writers. An interesting inclusion among the latter is the American Samuel Francis, whose articles appear in such very genuine US patriotic publications as *The Spotlight*, *Nationalist Times* and *American Renaissance*. In 24 obituaries there is no outright criticism of Powell's views on immigration, while some of them indicate clear support for those views. What is intriguing about this is that not one single one of the writers is willing today to speak out strongly and clearly against Britain's multi-racial society in the way that Powell did; the best that the odd one is prepared to offer is the occasional oblique reference to the problems of that society, which may appear in an article perhaps once or twice a year. What all of them seem to be saying is: "Enoch had the courage of his convictions that we lack!"

'Free Trade' addiction

One title to catch the eye in *Right Now!* is 'The market is not enough'. I turned to the article following wondering whether its inclusion indicated a dissenting voice from the seemingly solid 'free trade' consensus among right-wing Conservatives. I was disappointed. All the writer, E.J. Mishan, seems to have to say on the subject is that the

market economy has certain disagreeable by-products in the way of TV-hooked zombies, junk-food consumers and millions of the culturally deprived. One would not disagree with him as far as he goes, but one is left wondering if he has any views at all about the wholesale annihilation of British manufacturing industry that has resulted from the uncontrolled influx of cut-price goods into the home market.

The almost religious commitment to free trade and the global free flow of investment is, of all things, the most incongruous doctrine to be embraced by people who, in the next breath, will affirm their belief in patriotism and the nation-state. The same politicians who will make speeches deploring British membership of a European Union "dominated by the Germans" will be strangely mute in the face of BMW's takeover of the Rover Car Company or the impending buyout of Rolls Royce by Volkswagen. An indispensable bedrock of national freedom, as well as of national honour and self-respect, is a strong domestic manufacturing base owned and controlled by domestic capital. Even if it made economic sense — which it does not — for virtually the whole of the British motor industry to be the property of foreigners, how in heaven's name can any Briton who purports to be a patriot feel proud or happy in the knowledge of this servitude?

Yet to the Tory Right any suggestion that measures need to be taken to introduce trade and investment controls, to restore Britain's



Far from being a national saviour, Margaret Thatcher presided over the wholesale annihilation of British manufacturing industry

economic destiny to British hands, is rejected as reeking of 'socialism' — or, worse still, 'corporatism' as the halfway house to 'fascism'. These people are tremendously strong on 'isms', while being woefully weak on rational and empirical thinking.

Right Now! is an improvement on many publications I have seen emanating from the Tory Right, most of which have proved boringly timid in their reluctance to venture into certain controversial areas of debate, and far too obsequious towards the established party leadership.

Wetness and buzzwords

With some of the articles we could agree virtually 100 per cent; others display a depressing wetness, and yet others an equally depressing attachment to elderly, well-tried and failed nostrums of the Tory mainstream. Also noticeable is the tendency to use slogans and buzzwords as substitutes for political ideas. 'Freedom' appears with monotonous regularity without any indication of context. The State is repeatedly referred to as if it were an axiomatic evil, without consideration for what kind of State and what policies it carries out.

The Editor of *Right Now!* would doubtless claim, as is claimed of *Spearhead*, that articles printed represent just the views of their individual writers and should not necessarily be taken to be indicative of any official 'party line'. The point is taken, but the feeling nonetheless persists that when particular themes occur repeatedly throughout the pages it is reasonable to suppose that those themes are indicative of a broad consensus of thought. I have said that libertarians comprise just one of the elements of which the Tory Right is made up; consequently we should not presume every right-wing Tory to be a libertarian. However, libertarian thought does so thoroughly permeate the minds and utterances of people in these circles that it would perhaps not be unfair to describe it as a very major prop of right-wing Conservative ideology. By contrast, nationalism is something that just occasionally the odd spokesman ventures to mention in a not unfavourable context, almost as if he were being frightfully daring in doing so. Professor Marsland finds nationalism an acceptable term, although in a reference elsewhere he seems at pains to stress that for him it is not anything racial. Additionally, he seems to deem it necessary to say that nationalism should be expressed "not only in support of our own nation but in support of other good nations." To the unapologetic and self-confident nationalist, this is so obvious that it does not require emphasis.

To us, on the other hand, the *nation* as defined as an *ethnic community* — is at the centre of everything. It defines our attitude to 'freedom' by affirming that *national freedom* is the highest priority. As for *individual freedom*, that may be good or bad according to

whether it benefits or harms the nation. For the nation to function as an effective and cohesive group, there has to be some regulation of the activity of individuals, whether in the economic sphere or in any other. That, inevitably, places some limits on individual freedom — limits that would very likely be unacceptable to Tory libertarians, to whom freedom is at the centre of everything and nationalism, if allowed, is on the periphery.

There is another weakness in the thinking of the freedom-fetishists. They only seem ever to be capable of seeing freedom as something to be asserted as an individual right, and threats to freedom only ever stemming from a powerful State. Outside their apparent comprehension are those forces intermediate between individual and State representing powerful interest groups, which may well pose greater threats to the individual than does the State — and from which the individual may well sometimes need protection from the State. The Tory Right quaintly has little ever to say on this matter.

Writing in safety

Any perusal of the pages of *Right Now!* will find a good many names bearing titles, honours, offices and otherwise prestigious and respected positions in society. *Right Now!* is a journal for which a person can write with very little fear of personal or social ostracism or of the loss of employment. This obviously gives it a certain edge over publications to which people put their names with an element of risk. It means that it does not want for articulate and thought-provoking contributions and that it is able to impress the reader with the wealth of eminences gracing its pages. The British — indeed most nations, but the British especially — like to be comforted by such safe associations. Indeed, we know of some people who privately are in strong sympathy with *Spearhead* but do not allow their names to be put on its subscribers' list because they are terrified that knowledge of this might reach their employers, Special Branch, MI5, the Government — even their own wives!

But journals like *Right Now!* pay an extremely high price for their respectability. While they feel able to speak fairly frankly on many of the harmful trends leading to Britain's destruction, they regard as a no-go area any mention of the people and the forces behind those trends. They would, for instance, be wholly unprepared ever to publish the kind of information given in the BNP's booklet *Who are the mind-benders?* as to the identities of the majority of those currently controlling the 'British' mass media.

It is rather as if, to use the terminology of Ivor Benson, those exploring what is wrong in our society had come up against certain 'electrified fences', crackling out warning noises to the effect that beyond those points no further exploration would be tolerated.

This means that the great national debate,

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE

SINCE this article was written, it has come to our attention that unsolicited copies of *Right Now!* have been sent to a number of BNP members. Errors in some of the addresses show that *Right Now!*'s Derek Turner is using a copy of the computerised address list stolen several years ago in a mysterious raid on the home of the BNP's then administration clerk.

While steps were immediately taken to ensure that the security lapse which allowed that to happen cannot occur again, there is little doubt that the list was stolen by operatives of Britain's secret political police, MI5. There are several reasons for this belief: The operation was too professional to have been the work of the extreme left, and none of the usual left-wing/Zionist suspects have ever claimed responsibility for the theft, or made use of the list. In fact, the only time it has been used before was in the farcical 'launch' of the so-called British National Socialist Party by a trans-sexual freak, who was also responsible for infiltrating a far-left housing association in East London. Finally, the news of the loss of the list was being spread within hours by Combat 18 boss Charlie Sargent — since exposed as a Special Branch informer all along.

The BNP's leadership has investigated and analysed the latest development, and believe that Mr. Turner acquired and used the old list in good faith. The same cannot be said of those who made the decision to pass it to him in the first place. Their motivation is quite clear: They hope that the mailshot will divert some of our better educated, particularly talented, and wealthier members and supporters away from the British National Party.

This would weaken the party in three ways. First, it would cut down our pool of 'middle management' personnel. Second, it would skew the membership profile of the party, making it less representative of the general population, thereby helping to perpetuate the stereotype of the BNP as being a sort of club for urban working class racists and young skinheads. Third, by taking out the people most likely to be identified with by the disgruntled grass-roots of Middle Britain, it would remove the psychological 'bridge' such folk generally need if they are to cross over from conservatism to a consciously nationalist party.

We are confident that this latest scam will fail. To readers who may have received a copy of *Right Now!*, we therefore offer the following advice: Read and enjoy this quite decent publication. By all means take out a subscription if you can afford it. But always remember how you came to be sent it, and what that tells us about just which organisation is the one that the nervous Establishment really fears.

while often conducted in impressive phrases and to quite a high verbal and literary standard, is, at the end of it all, incomplete because it does not cover all the ground or get to the heart of the matter.

The other great weakness of this debate is that, ultimately, it is harnessed to no concrete political aim, only the vague one of 'turning right', as put by one *Right Now!* contributor. The same contributor, defining the Right, says that it is: "The individuals and groups pursuing generally conservative or reactionary political policies..." He goes on to quote Abraham Lincoln as saying of conservatism: "Is it not adherence to the old and tried against the new and untried?"

What all this boils down to is a *defensive* mentality — or, in Lincoln's words, "adherence to the old." Here we should return to Lincoln's compatriot. Dr. Pierce has said of politics that...

"The advantage has always lain — and will always lie — on the side of the

contender who is prepared to take the offensive, rather than maintaining a defensive position only. And the elementary natures of the conservative and the revolutionary determine that the one shall always play an essentially defensive role and the other an offensive role."

After reporting these and other words of Dr. Pierce in these columns last year, I added my own summary:-

"In the context of modern British politics, it is no longer the time for defending positions because there are scarcely any positions left to be defended. Virtually all the positions are occupied by the enemy. They can only be taken back by offensive tactics geared to an offensive strategy. And that means troops, weapons and leadership suited to offensive action."

— of which on the right wing of the Tory Party there is nothing to be seen.

IN THE HALL OF MIRRORS

NICK GRIFFIN argues that, while the mass media distorts the image of the BNP, it is still a reflection of reality, and that we can therefore change how the public sees us

THERE ARE those on the wilder fringes of nationalism who claim that, since our public image is made by the mass media, and since the key players in the media are bitterly opposed to us, they will always strive to give us a bad image. Therefore, goes the argument, there is no point trying to do anything to improve our public standing. This faulty logic has been a key factor in the sheer irresponsibility of various individuals and groups who have long delighted in wallowing in cosmetic 'extremism'.

In some, this takes the form of addiction to the use of foreign and anathematised symbols and titles, either publically, or privately — at least until their stupidity is exposed in the *News of the World*.

Others, usually more intelligent folk who should know when to leave such student-politics posturing behind them, fill the pages of their small circulation publications with intense, essay-length slogans on hobby-horse issues and obscure ideologues (long-standing nationalists will know that I speak with some experience on this topic!).

Worthy though many of these undoubtedly are, they have no relevance to real, stable people in the real, unstable world. Both of these closely related 'extremist' tendencies therefore confine their adherents in a political ghetto of their own making. This is a recipe for failure — and it never fails!

Cop-out

This problem, of course, only affects the British National Party in as far as the mere existence of these nationalist fractions occasionally gives a burnt-out or nervous local official an excuse to get out of the responsibilities and strains of serious political work by convincing himself that one of them has discovered the True Path. That said, there is a less serious version of this disorder which is present among some otherwise good BNP members, creating a tendency towards a kind of *psychological ghettoisation*.

This is not as a rule a drastic, or even very noticeable, phenomenon. It shows up not so much in what BNP people do, but in what they do *not* do. Since 'they' are firmly against us, it is perhaps too often felt that there is no point

trying to get 'them' to set the record straight, or to attempt a bit of 'spin-doctoring' of our own.

A local newspaper carries a derogatory reference to the party, but the unit organiser does not bother to complain to the editor and to tell him that there will be a peaceful picket of his office unless he gives a right of reply.

A *Spearhead* reader listens to a radio chat show and fumes at the rubbish being talked, thinks of a good reply, yet doesn't bother to call in and try to get on air.

A regional TV documentary falsely alleges that BNP members are involved in racial attacks, but there is no mechanism to alert the party's leadership to the deceit and, by the time they hear a garbled version of it, it is too late to haul the producer before the Broadcasting Standards Commission.

A national newspaper does something similar, and leaves itself wide open for an embarrassing slap on the wrist from the Press Complaints Commission, yet there is no senior party official with the time to take it up. It's everybody's job, so nobody does it. But it wouldn't do any good anyway, would it, so it doesn't really matter, does it?

New times, new responsibilities

Yes it would, and, yes it does. To deal with the second question first, we must understand the extent to which the situation around us is changing. We are not still in the lean years of the Thatcher/Reagan Cold War boom, when all the BNP could realistically hope to achieve was to emerge as top dog from the in-fighting which followed the collapse of the National Front — a mission which was accomplished.

Nationalist views which were considered outrageous or irrelevant only a few years ago are now canvassed openly in mainstream newspapers. First *The Observer*, and more recently *The Times*, have carried repeated warnings about the shattering impact of globalisation on the economy and on social stability. Hardly a week goes by without the announcement that scientists have discovered the gene responsible for yet another aspect of human behaviour which Marxists attributed to class oppression, feminists screeched was the result of male chauvinism, and Freudians put down to bad potty training. Genetic

determinism has moved from being the near-heretical theory of a few obscure scientists to become the new intellectual orthodoxy, leaving the old leftist dogmas high and dry.

Nor is it only the intelligentsia who have shifted their position. Only three or four years ago, the idea that shopkeepers in towns and cities all over Britain would be prepared to put BNP leaflets in their windows would have been unthinkable. But this trend, first seen last year when butchers up and down the country flaunted the party's 'Buy British Beef' leaflets, has now seen copies of the anti-paedophile leaflet displayed in the same way.

So what have these things got to do with making complaints to newspapers and the like? Simply the fact that they are indications of the beginnings of an historic sea-change in popular opinion — in our favour.

Media lie machine

A few years ago our lack of potential mass support meant that it didn't really matter what broadcasters and editors said about us, or that their lies and distortions often went unanswered. In fact, such things were sometimes actually helpful, for at least they drew us to the attention of the tiny handful of seriously discontented natural rebels who could be recruited. But in the new circumstances, the media lie machine takes on the role of a crumbling earthen dyke holding back an increasingly stormy sea. If we are serious about releasing the flood-waters of nationalism over Britain, we had better start to look for ways to widen the cracks.

As people begin to examine our ideas, and to consider us as a realistic alternative to the old system, it becomes more important than ever that our propaganda, our behaviour and our image speak to them in terms and tones with which they can identify. We must redouble our efforts to avoid making ourselves easy targets, and to refute every single distortion or lie which the media throw into the balance against us. Pervert the truth they always will, but although the media mirror twists the picture, what it shows will generally have *some* relation to reality. It's like those distorting mirrors at fairgrounds. Even a slender person will appear fat, but someone who is already obese will look positively grotesque. The better our reality, the less material the media will have to distort into a bad image.

So now let's go back to the first question: would our efforts in this direction stand any chance of success? Well, it is only realistic to acknowledge that they won't always get the desired results. But sometimes they will, and to win sometimes is better than not even trying, and so not winning at all. Actually, it's

not a matter of *would* get results, we *are* getting results. Just consider the following examples.

Number One: At the start of the recent council elections campaign, the *Woking Informer* carried a disgraceful attack on local BNP candidate, Mr. Paul Henderson. As well as being an outrageous hatchet job against the party as a whole, the large article made a point of including Paul's address, in a clear (though totally unsuccessful) attempt to incite trouble against him. In a special bulletin sent out at the start of this month to his local members, Paul took up the story of what happened next:-

"I felt that there were two possible courses of action here. One was to ignore and live with the publicity on the grounds that nothing could be done; the second was to complain to everyone I could possibly think of! I chose the second course of action.

"I began with the Returning Officer at Woking Borough Council, who is responsible for ensuring that elections are fair. He said that no law had been broken but that they would be 'monitoring' the paper. I then wrote to the Chief Constable

of Surrey Police to ask whether the article contravened the Public Order Act. It didn't, but the response was again courteous and led to an interview with a Detective Inspector, who agreed that the article was reprehensible, and informed me that he would be 'having a word' with the editor! I then wrote to my MP (a Conservative) who was also very helpful. He informed me that, when I contacted the Press Complaints Commission (as I had said I would be doing), he would step in if they 'dragged their feet'. The PCC were, however, very correct. They wrote to the editor on several occasions to express their and my concerns."

Having thanked the many supporters who had, as requested in an earlier bulletin, written or telephoned the editor to complain, Paul continued:-

"On the advice of my MP, I rang the editor myself to find out what his response was going to be. It was at this point that I learned that he had been replaced. The new man was quite friendly and told me that the article had 'caused quite a storm' and that he had 'a sackful of letters' from people who had written in to support me!

There was no mention at all of *anyone* being hostile to the BNP. He then informed me that he would be publishing a piece to reflect this."

Paul then explained how this had also had a good effect on the rest of the local press:-

"At the same time, I sent out press releases to all four local papers, explaining our true policies and stance, and letting them know that I was taking action over the *Informer* article. I believe that this had a sobering effect on them, for they were all exceedingly fair and polite. I have had coverage in all of the local papers now, and it has all been fair. We have been treated like any other political party, which is exactly as it should be. Incidentally, since then I have not been able to find any articles written by the offending journalist Mark Saunders. The *Woking Informer* now has a new comment on the inside front cover, stating that the paper 'will strive to ensure that its articles are reported accurately and fairly.'

"The whole incident indicates a trend, I believe. Nationalism is becoming more acceptable today, so if we are courteous and sensible, people will treat us accordingly. Naturally there will still be dinosaurs around like the 'journalist' Saunders, but they can be dealt with using all the channels that are open to us as a serious political party. If we are positive and confident there is nothing that we cannot achieve with perseverance and hard work."

Not a toothless watchdog

Example Number Two: At a family wedding at the end of last year, I was introduced to my wife's cousin, a high-powered TV executive. We joked about the *Cook Report* and I told her that I had taken the matter to the Broadcasting Standards Commission. "They won't like that," I was told, "the BSC has a lot of clout, and even replying to such a complaint takes up a lot of time and money." At first, I was on the lookout for sarcasm, but there was none; these media Jobsworths really don't like being dragged in front of the BSC.

Example Number Three: During the mid-'80s revival of the old NF, we set up a Media Monitoring Unit. This specialised in making complaints about newspaper coverage of the party to the Press Complaints Commission. The PCC's annual reports from the time make amusing reading. In one year alone, the Front made more complaints than any organisation had ever made since the Commission had been set up. The NF's readiness to use the machinery of complaint was said to be intimidating to editors, who felt that anything less than 'fulsome praise' would lead to another troublesome PCC investigation! As a

LETTERS

Write to 89 Eastworth Road, Chertsey, KT16 8DX

FRIDAY, APRIL 24th 1998

FREE SPEECH MUST BE SAFEGUARDED

OUR postbag is overflowing with letters in response to our story of the British National Party fielding a candidate, Paul Henderson, in the Woking borough elections this May (*Informer*, April 10).

"As we live in a democracy, all beliefs and opinions should be aired," said John Jones, of Old Woking.

"The last World War, we are told, was to safeguard freedom of speech, whether they are from the extreme Right or the extreme Left."

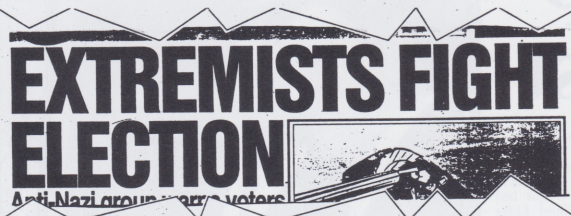
Mr Henderson himself insisted the BNP had no fascist origins.

He said: "Richard Edmonds (national organiser) did not and would never call for a return to British imperialism, and the party is totally opposed to racial hatred and, instead, promotes national and ethnic pride."

Francis McAllister, of the BNP Woking and District Group, said it was not of fascist origin but a party of free speech and democracy with nothing to hide.

He said: "We do not blame immigrants for this country's problems. Successive Labour and Conservative governments are to blame for the appalling mismanagement and decline of this country."

Our story even prompted a letter from a Mr Malcolmson in Gosport who read the story, by accident, he said, when he



● Our front page of April 10 that excited so much interest

received a parcel wrapped in that edition of the *Informer*. "Not being particularly interested in politics, I did nevertheless pay attention to the election addresses during the last General Election, hoping to find some ray of hope in the various outlooks of different parties," he said.

"I was most impressed by the election broadcast on TV presented by the British National Party. On inquiry, I have received leaflets and literature and find no trace of 'extremism' or 'hatred', just views which are expressed by general members of the public.

"I am curious why this particular political party attracts so much unfair comment and aggression from the Press, when we live in a democracy and free speech is to be encouraged and not brow-beaten."

Task force councillors

COUNCILLORS from across Surrey have formed a task force to tackle the county's environmental, economic and social problems.

Top of the agenda is to encourage greater community involvement in decision-making which, it is hoped, will help improve services such as transport and housing. The county council and the 11 district councils are working together under the umbrella of the Surrey Local Government Association.

The proof of the pudding! Excellent 'right of reply' coverage in 27,000 copies of the *Woking Informer*, thanks to the pressure organised by Paul Henderson

Cont. overleaf

Cont. from page 15

direct result, many hacks took the path of least resistance and toned down their invective.

Example Number four: As soon as the Afro-American separatist Osiris Akkebala arrived in London to testify on my behalf at Harrow Crown Court last month, one of the defence team did some 'phoning around to various black papers and magazines. *The Voice* weren't interested, but Murdoch's *New Nation* asked various questions, did telephone interviews and sent a photographer up to court. The resulting story in the next issue must have raised eyebrows, and perhaps struck a chord, with the mainly West Indian readership. But had things been left at that, the impact of Chief Elder Akkebala's visit would have been very limited.

Initiative

However, the same team member made 30 copies of the *New Nation* piece, and sent them out to various mainstream publications. 29 were totally ignored, but he struck gold with the *Sunday Telegraph* and, as is shown by the cutting reproduced here, the defeatist belief that "they'll never give us good publicity" was shown to be untrue.

Example Number Five: A few days later, this led to an unusual call on Radio Five Live's morning 'phone-in programme, which dealt with the subject of immigration and asylum-seekers. The very first caller identified

himself as black, but went on to say that racism wasn't the fault of the indigenous British but arose because there were too many immigrants here. Having endured many instances of racism himself, he had concluded that multi-racial societies didn't work, and had become a black separatist. The show's huge breakfast-time audience then heard the black gentleman with a remarkably authentic Nottinghamshire accent explain that he was a follower of the Pan Afrikan International Movement, and that he had met its Chief, Osiris Akkebala when the latter had visited London to give evidence on behalf of a leader of the British National Party.

"Very interesting," spluttered the show's host, no doubt reluctant to risk accusations of political incorrectness by cutting off a black caller. So the name and the message went out to Radio Five's audience — an average of 9.7 per cent of all the radio listeners in the U.K. Not until the very end of the programme did the last caller of the morning voice a suspicion that the 'black separatist' had really been a 'wind-up.' Well spotted, that liberal!

It was actually Nottingham BNP's Bill Woods, whose more usual public platform is in the pages of this magazine, but I won't tell if you won't. Incidentally, this is by no means the first time that Bill has got airtime on one radio station or another, although he usually stars as himself — an intelligent, successful British businessman who has had more

political correctness than he can stomach and has come to support the British National Party.

The point of these examples is to show that, by kicking up a fuss, by persistence, and with a bit of imagination, we *can* make an impact, both in terms of taking the edge off media smears, and of improving our image.

Our aim can be summed up in the word 'normalisation'. Internally, we need to provide a sense of belonging to something very special, but ordinary electors should see us as just another choice on the political scene. They must become confident that a vote for the BNP won't end civilisation as we know it, but will put hard working and honest men and women onto the local council.

Real progress

Of course, these facts have long been understood by the vast majority of people in the party, from the very top down. And, as we have seen, various individuals are already making real efforts and real progress. But the process tends to be haphazard and piecemeal, and is therefore slower and less effective than it should be.

The next wave of political education seminars, to be held during the summer, will help to increase our capabilities in this field at local level. In addition though, the BNP needs a permanent Media Monitoring Group of its own, composed of a small team of volunteers

Black leaders fly in to help racist activist

A BRITISH National Party leader escaped with a suspended sentence for inciting racial hatred after two American black-rights campaigners flew to Britain to act as character witnesses for him.

Chief Elder Osiris Akkebala and his assistant, Kwame Akkebala, of the Pan Africanist International Movement, are campaigners for racial separation who believe all black people should eventually go "home" to Africa — although their headquarters are at present in Florida.

They were flown to Britain at the expense of the British National Party so they could give evidence on behalf of Nick Griffin, who had published racist material.

Kwame Akkebala said yesterday: "We would work with Satan if it meant furthering the cause of racial separation and to that end, we meet with all sorts of people, including neo-Nazis and members of Ku Klux Klan.

"We believe in racial separation, just like Nick Griffin. Therefore we share a lot of common ground and we see

by PAUL GEORGE and ROSS SLATER

Nick and his colleagues as doing a similar job to us. Nick is a very polite man and we work with him whenever there is a clear mutual benefit to be gained."

Osiris Akkebala, who always wears traditional African robes, and Griffin, 58, have been friends since the black nationalist visited Britain in the mid-1980s to discuss with leading lights of the National Front ways of achieving racial separation. Since then the two have kept in contact and Akkebala describes Griffin, who has since joined the BNP, as a "spiritual brother". During the 1992 general election he was even persuaded by Griffin to endorse one of the BNP's candidates.

Many anti-racists have expressed astonishment at the behaviour of the black activists, who have continued to support the BNP despite the party frequently being accused of racism.

Kwame Akkebala said: "We do not find any of their material offensive."

Griffin was charged after

police seized 360 copies of his magazine, the *Rune*, which contained, among others, an article referring to "mongrel slaves". But last week in court Chief Elder Akkebala said Griffin had never displayed any racist behaviour towards him.

Despite the Chief's testimony the jury found Griffin guilty of inciting racial hatred. He was given a nine-month suspended sentence and ordered to pay £2,500 costs.

Akkebala's group and the BNP are very keen to work closely in the near future. Kwame Akkebala said he and the Chief Elder hoped to come to the UK later this year to stage a conference alongside British extreme Right-wing activists on racial separation.

He said: "It would be wonderful to get all the white and black separatists from around Britain together under one roof.

"It would be a great opportunity for us to tell the black people of Britain that we need to come together and eventually go back home to Africa, which is where all black people truly belong."



Single thought: Nick Griffin, left, was found guilty of inciting racial hatred despite the testimony of Osiris Akkebala, right

who would each regularly keep an eye and ear on their allocated programmes and papers. Whenever something needed action, they would notify the person responsible for making complaints to the appropriate authorities. They would also devise a simple telephone tree between themselves and other articulate party members, so as to be able to alert a number of people when a radio talk show touches on an issue where the BNP point of view needs to be raised.

Another interesting experiment would be to start hounding companies which use particularly blatant multi-racial imagery to promote their products (Bill Woods' black soul brother could lend a hand in these cases as well!). Ford recently scrapped an entire advertising campaign because of one single complaint that it was 'racist'. As profit margins are squeezed by the impact of the Asian economic crash, the slightest hint of public disquiet over an advertising tactic will lead to its rapid reappraisal. For capitalists more than anyone, money talks and bullshit walks — and multi-racial propaganda is a load of bull!

Targeted recruitment

On a more positive side, the members of the team could also collect the names and addresses of members of the public who have had letters in newspapers which indicate their sympathy with some of our views. These could then be used in a rolling targeted recruitment drive, of particular importance when you consider that one articulate person who already writes to the press is far more valuable than a dozen soap opera addicts.

Who should do these things? Well, as pointed out earlier, the party leadership doesn't have the time. Nor do the organisers and activists who have their work cut out sinking roots in target wards and trying to get a new unit off the ground in the place down the road. But there are plenty of retired people, or members who, for various very good reasons, cannot be active at street level. One such category may apply to you, but as long as you have a telephone you could play a valuable role in the BNP Media Monitoring Group.

Don't worry, you won't be thrown in at the deep end, nor would you be alone. When a suitable group of volunteers has come forward, the Publicity Department will organise a special weekend discussion group/planning meeting/training seminar. This will ensure that the new team works out its initial objectives, allocates responsibilities, and hits the ground running. Could you run with them? If so, let's hear from you straight away.

If you are interested in helping with this low-key but important project, please contact the BNP's Director of Publicity, Nick Griffin, c/o PO Box 14, Welshpool, Powys, SY21 OWE.

COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS CONFIRM BNP POTENTIAL — AND THE NEED FOR HARD WORK

BNP CANDIDATES in the recent local elections gained some very respectable votes. Particularly noteworthy was our ability to take just under 17 per cent in Millwall, 16 per cent in West Ham and 20 per cent in Beckton. Such figures, while down on the exceptionally good results won in East London in 1994 following the massive boost given to the BNP's credibility by the Millwall victory, are some of the best votes ever received by nationalist candidates in the area.

More heartening still is the fact that, just a few days before the poll, the *Evening Standard* speculated that the BNP could win seats in Newham, and the Lib-Dems were expressing private concern that we might win in several wards in Tower Hamlets.

These worries among our opponents were clearly the result of their finding a large reserve of public sympathy for the BNP. Although, on the day, the lingering Blair honeymoon effect meant that not enough of this was translated into votes, it gives a hint of what could happen once Labour really become unpopular.

Also worthy of note was the very creditable 7.5 per cent earned by the BNP's new Halifax unit. This confirms our potential to make a serious impact in the North.

However, the immense workload forced on to relatively small number of activists shows that, if we are to be able to make real breakthroughs, we must first recruit and train far more activists.

Ground-breaking video experiment

Perhaps the most interesting part of the campaign from the BNP's point of view was the response to the experimental 'Vote BNP' canvassing video. Produced under the direction of party Director of Publicity Nick Griffin, this was the first video from the recently formed BNP Film Unit.

From the many tales of enthusiastic recipients of the video calling round friends and neighbours to watch it, it is clear that this should in fact have gone out earlier than the last week of the campaign. Even so, however, it led to a good number of 'phone calls from people saying that it had convinced them to vote BNP. In addition, it is still producing membership enquiries, not only in the areas where it was distributed, but also much further afield. Several people have 'phoned or written in having seen the video in South London, while one group of friends enquired about joining the party having got hold of a copy in Liverpool!

Now that we have obtained and mastered the highly sophisticated editing equipment used for this project, and found that it was effective, BNP canvassing videos look set to play a big part in future campaigns as well. Of course, they are most definitely not a substitute for steady community work and the distribution of localised 'Patriot' leaflets in target wards, but this use of the latest communications techniques is bound to add to the credibility the party needs to turn sympathy into votes and new recruits.

BNP MUGS. Back in stock again. White ceramic mugs with the official logo from British Nationalist (Union Jack flag with BNP roundel overlapping). Printed in red, white and blue. £3.80 each or £3.30 each if ordering more than one. For bulk prices or other queries please telephone 01268 491255. All prices include p&p.

Please make cheques/POs payable to 'BNP Southern Region' and send to; *The Secretary, P.O. Box 5847, Basildon, Essex, SS15 5BF*

THANKS. The officials and members of the West Midlands National Democrats — now the Black Country Branch of the BNP — wish to thank all our new colleagues for their tremendous support and encouragement. We are overwhelmed by such a warm welcome, and are more than happy with our decision to unite under the true, patriotic banner of the British National Party. Thanks to you all once again for your spirited acceptance.

THE VANGUARD SYSTEM

FRANK MARTELL looks to military history for a model for superior political organisation

LATE IN 1916, Lenin told his tiny group of Bolshevik cadres in Switzerland that it was clear to him that they would never be able to seize power in Russia in his lifetime. Nothing could make clearer the way in which even an experienced revolutionary leader cannot know when his time may come. Some great political changes come about within a few years, but most result from struggles which must be measured in terms of decades. Recognising this, all political parties which seek radical change must organise themselves for long term success, even if this commitment of time, energy and resources comes at the sacrifice of short term progress.

In this sense, the most important task for the BNP must be the development of its young activists. This must go far beyond their reading a few handbooks and attending some meetings; a completely new approach is needed. It is best described as the Vanguard System, and is a radical departure from conventional hierarchy in that it respects talent rather than seniority. It is not an untried gimmick, although it has only been instituted by two nations in history. Let us first examine how it worked in those instances, and then discuss how to apply its principles to our present situation.

East and West

The system was first created in the East in the 13th century by Ghengis Khan and his Prime Minister, Yelieu Chutsai. In the West, it was developed 600 years later by the German generals Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. The Mongols called their system the *Orkhan* and its leaders were known as *Orlok*. The German version became the General Staff System.

Both operated in almost exactly the same manner, except that the Mongols used the structure to select, train and place their political administrators as well as their military commanders. The system was so effective in producing top-level military and political directors that Russian kings, up to and including Ivan the Terrible, hired Mongol

military and political advisors in preference to European ones, who were considered ignorant by comparison.

In Prussia, the system developed as a direct result of the annihilating defeats of the Prussian Army at Jena and Auerstadt by Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon had himself created a general staff to execute his plans quickly and efficiently, but it remained a purely administrative machine.

The Prussian General Staff, on the other hand, was designed by Scharnhorst and Gneisenau to be the brain of the army. It was structured not only to execute plans, but to devise them. It was an attempt to create what British military theorist J.F.C. Fuller called 'artificial genius,' which would enable the Prussian army to compete with the French under Napoleon — perhaps the greatest military mind in Western history.

Superior

Scharnhorst and Gneisenau knew that they did not have anyone available to challenge Bonaparte with any chance of success, so they sought to make every subordinate part of their army superior to every subordinate part of Napoleon's. Thus, from 1813-15, they would retreat from that part of the French army led personally by Napoleon, and attack those parts led by his marshals, who were inferior in quality to Prussian General Staff officers, despite the much greater battlefield experience of the French commanders.

The system is based on six ideas, three positives and three negatives:

1. That indirect experience (i.e. study) is superior to, and more easily obtained than, direct experience;
2. That young minds are more flexible and more imaginative than old ones;
3. That young bodies are more energetic than old ones;
4. That the political leadership will tend to appoint top military commanders on the basis of political considerations rather than on grounds of military talent;

5. That older commanders will be envious of younger ones with more ability, and will attempt to prevent their rise;

6. That officers will identify foremost with their branch or service and not with the army as a whole; and,

7. That organisational solutions which harness the first three phenomena can solve problems 4, 5 and 6.

The German system operated as follows:-

Young men between the ages of 17 and 18, from all classes (Scharnhorst and Gneisenau rose from the middle class and neither was Prussian), were selected for the War Academy through a series of interviews and examinations. The selectors looked for unorthodox minds.

After a three-year cadet stage and two years of experience as low-ranking officers, the best trainees were selected for General Staff training. They were educated and prepared for the highest-level command positions. They learned history, tactics, strategy, grand strategy, organisation, leadership and staff operations. They played sand-lot war games to learn tactics, board war games to learn strategy, and they engaged in field exercises and manoeuvres to apply their theoretical knowledge.

Study and professionalism

Napoleon once said that to be a great captain, one had to read about the great captains. The Germans too recognised that history was the foundation of military wisdom, and that study was the essence of professionalism. They therefore systematised the study and teaching of history.

In the early days the Chief of Staff of the Army, who was directly subordinate to the King (the Commander in Chief), personally selected General Staff officers, and placed and promoted them in the military bureaucracy. As the army grew, later Chiefs of Staff relied on a Chief of Personnel to do this, but kept a close watch on the process.

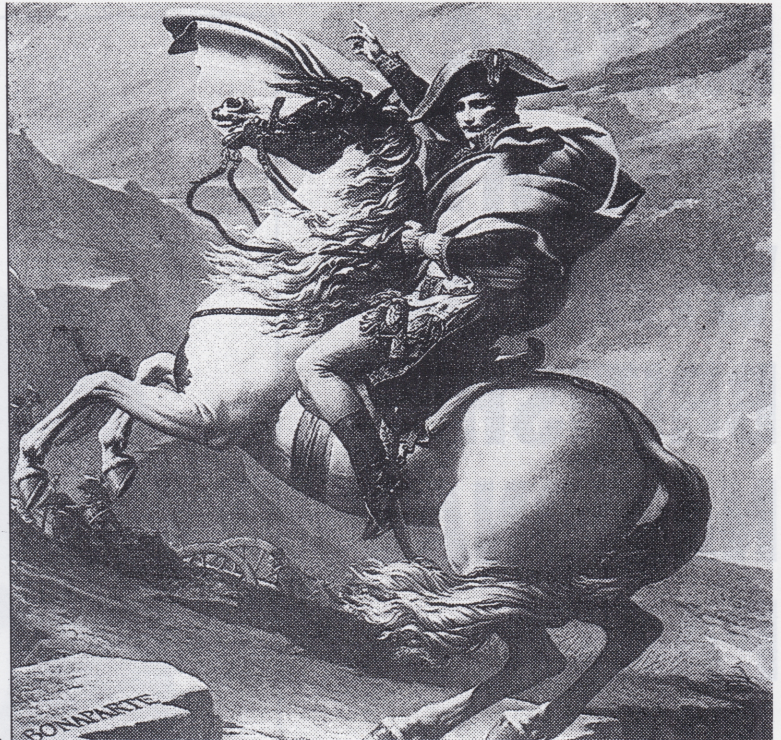
The officers of the General Staff were not

"The Vanguard System is a radical departure from conventional hierarchy in that it respects talent rather than seniority"

considered part of any branch or service except the General Staff itself, and each wore red stripes on his trousers to indicate the fact. Thus they identified only with the part of the army which was responsible for the *overall* development and guidance of the military organisation.

General Staff officers moved rapidly up the military bureaucracy, running the army through staff positions. The actual commander of a corps would almost always be a politically important aristocrat. If he was very stupid, he would be appointed a very sharp Major as his Chief of Staff by the Personnel Department. If he was of mediocre quality he would be appointed a good Chief of Staff. If the commander was brilliant and could do his own thinking, then he would be given an efficient administrator, rather than a thinker. Thus, for example, during the Second World War the great commander Erich von Manstein was denied his choice for Chief of Staff of his Army Group in Russia with a note from the Personnel Department saying that he did not need such a talented officer as his second.

Jacques-Louis David's Napoleon Crossing the Saint-Bernard. The Prussians were unable to find a commander to match Bonaparte, so they set about creating artificial military genius through the General Staff system



The real commanders

But in most cases, it was the Chiefs of Staff, rather than the less intelligent commanders who ran things and who issued the orders from headquarters. The commander would overrule his Chief only if he was willing to do battle with the Chief of Staff of the entire army, who would normally back his staff officers to the hilt.

There were few commanders who had the courage to defy the General Staff, particularly after the successes of the system in the Austro-Prussian and Franco-Prussian Wars of 1866 and 1870-71 respectively. Thus the German army was nominally run by old commanders, but was in fact directed by a corps of young General Staff officers.

The model arrangement was the Gneisenau-Blücher relationship. Blücher was the commander of the Prussian army that fought Napoleon from 1813 to 1815. He was an endearing and courageous old man, whose fatherly leadership style inspired his soldiers. He was also none too bright, but was willing to admit his failings, and was resolved to compensate for them by surrounding himself with intelligent subordinates. Therein lay his greatness.

Blücher depended upon his Chief of Staff, Gneisenau, to make all of the important operational decisions. The old warrior led his troops from the front, and in the Waterloo campaign this nearly cost him his life when he was crushed by a falling horse on the battlefield of Ligny. If this had happened to Napoleon or Wellington, their armies would have panicked and collapsed. But Gneisenau continued to control the Prussian army from its rearward headquarters. When defeat loomed, he ordered it to retreat away from its supply base and to

move towards Wellington's army. This decision was very risky but strategically correct, and the Prussians arrived at Waterloo just in time to save Wellington from certain defeat.

Despite the success of the General Staff system during the Napoleonic Wars, conservative noble officers were able to undermine it in the 1830s by making the Chief of Staff subordinate to the Military Cabinet, which was dominated by conservative aristocrats. These men considered Scharnhorst and Gneisenau to be Jacobins and class revolutionaries, and they were determined to restore the principles of traditional hierarchy.

However, the General Staff system recovered its fortunes and established its legitimacy during the wars of German unification in the 1860s and 1870s. King Wilhelm I gradually developed complete confidence in his Chief of Staff, the Elder Moltke, allowing him great operational freedom in the war against France.

Unconventional thinkers prized

Moltke ran the army through lieutenant colonels, known informally as the 'demigods'. He selected the most unconventional thinkers from the corps of General Staff officers, personally taught them, and placed them in key positions as Chiefs of Staff, or as operations, intelligence or logistics officers with the various Prussian armies. The 'demigods' actually made the decisions, the generals (the nominal commanders) carried out their plans.

Moltke also placed great emphasis on the historical section of the General Staff, which was set to record and analyse the operations of the army, and to draw lessons from other

eras that could be applied to modern problems. The system worked so well that its efficacy was never again doubted by the officer corps of the German army.

In the First World War, German soldiers killed twice as many of the enemy as they lost themselves. The Allies so feared the German General Staff system that they outlawed it at Versailles, but foolishly did not adopt it themselves. The Germans pretended to abide by the ban, but in fact only closed the War Academy and decentralised General Staff schooling. The organisation was hidden in the nondescript *Truppenamt* (Troop Office).

The quality of the German officer corps in the Second World War was extraordinary, both in terms of talent and depth. This was reflected in the fact that the Germans killed, overall, six for every man they lost in that titanic struggle. Only the Mongols, six centuries earlier, had been able to produce such a large corps of first-rate tacticians and strategists. As we will see, their secret, too, was a training system which went a step beyond hierarchies of age and experience.

Next issue: The little known but remarkable record of the Mongols, and a set of proposals for the application of the principles of the General Staff system to the political education programme of the British National Party.

CANDOUR. British views letter, founded in 1953 by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. *Subscription: UK £15 per year; Overseas £20 per year; USA \$30 per year.* Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants, GU33 7DD.

MAKING HISTORY WITH THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

SHARRON EDWARDS urges more women to step forward

"BEHIND every good man, there's a good woman," goes the saying, but where are they in the British National Party? We know they are there, so why do they stay silent in the background? Before the reader concludes that I'm just another passenger on the feminist bandwagon, let me say that nothing could be further from the truth. Under no circumstances would I want to see our patriotic women used like 'Blair's Babes' or the 'Blue Rinse Brigade'. There is much more to it than simply courting respectability. Our women represent the true spirit of nationalism and patriotism — an invaluable commodity when it comes to enlightening those who have been indoctrinated with multi-culturalism, or to bringing up the next generation with healthy values.

So we need to see more women standing up in public for the BNP, but this is not something which can be forced from

above with artificial and demeaning quotas. It can only come about when our women, as individuals, decide to make it happen. For a start, then, I would like to encourage the less faint-hearted women to stand as candidates, because the greater in number we are with our men, the stronger we are and the less likely to be marginalised or divided. Unity is again the key to success.

Understandably, reservations about standing in elections will arise, but before dismissing the idea out of hand, permit me to address some of these concerns in the light of my own personal experience. Name-calling has to take prominence above all else. You probably will be singled out, partly because you are a woman, but mainly because you are a

patriotic nationalist. It almost goes without saying that you will be deemed a 'Nazi'. Not so long ago, when contesting a by-election, I fought the same seat as a Militant Labour candidate. He concentrated on portraying me as the biggest Nazi since Hitler, but while this made no difference to my campaign, he ended up with a mere 17 votes!

All BNP candidates, male or female, must console themselves with the fact that name-calling derives from insecurity and ignorance; you opponent's worthlessness and hatred is to be pitied, not feared. Furthermore, there are laws within the Representation of the Peoples Act to protect candidates from personal attacks in elections. So if the opposition should become aggressive and rudely false about



Sharron and Steve Edwards, pictured with their boys, Damien and Jordan

your character, a complaint to the Returning Officer, the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the police — together with plenty of statements to the local press — can soon put a stop to such nonsense.

Acceptability among friends and in the workplace is also of obvious importance, and is also often high on the agenda of uncertainty. All I can say from my own experience is that I have received both praise and admiration from all concerned. This is natural, because a nationalist candidate invariably represents ordinary decent folk by *saying* what they all think but don't quite have the courage to come out with.

I meet people from all walks of life, and I can honestly say that everyone has been comfortable with my politics, the parents of my children's friends included. From this I draw the conclusion that most people are already largely in agreement with us. This inspires me greatly. Besides, anyone who did disapprove wouldn't be worth having as a friend in any case, and would be taken off the Christmas card list forthwith!

Media not a problem

Another worry which often arises concerns the media. How do I handle them? What if I'm asked awkward questions? Don't panic, there are plenty of experienced party officials who can help out here. In time to come, more frequent educational seminars will enable us to prepare candidates extensively in press procedure. Also well worthwhile

would be to train suitable, articulate members to provide each region with its own press officer. In the meantime, if you are confident that you are already able to deal with the media, that's excellent. A key tip here: Whenever you are speaking to journalists or appearing on TV or radio, always define the reason for your being there and adhere to it. What they don't have they can't transmit!

I hope that the comments and pointers above have helped to allay some of your apprehensions. Such worries are, as a matter of fact, not exclusive to women, or even to nationalists. Ask any cloth-cap Labour type what he thinks of the Tories and the air will be blue for a fortnight! That's just politics; it's nothing to worry about.

Badge of honour

In any case, hostility from the criminals who have dragged our people and country down into the mud is really a badge of honour. Take heart! For to contest elections for the BNP is one of the finest deeds one can possibly do. You will have the full support of the party at all levels. And, without wanting to sound patronising, you will find working on behalf of the community to be rewarding as well as interesting.

Just stop and think for a moment! The courage of our ancestors left behind them a legacy of freedom; it is only right that today's generation honour their sacrifice and in turn do what we can for our country. And it is only right that women join our men in the battle to alleviate the

perils of the present age: lawlessness; disrespect for family values; and the breakdown of society bred by the policies of the last government and made worse by the present one.

So if, like me, you too feel so strongly about your family's future, your beloved country, nation and heritage, do not deny yourself. Be confident in the courage of your convictions, for you hold a truth within which can never be destroyed.

Inner strength

Such inner strength is a vital tool for the 'cause', without which we have no hope for a worthwhile future for our children, and in which the contesting of elections is inevitably an important part of the struggle, although there are many other areas of our work in which women could — and should — be much more heavily involved as well.

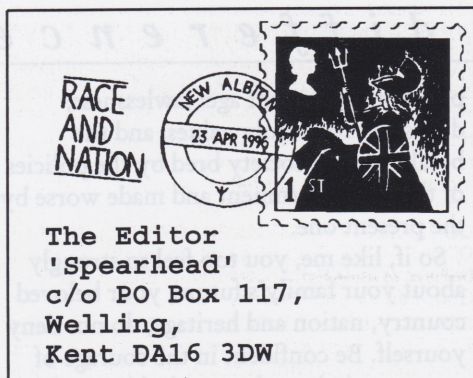
There have in the past been many great British women who have made history. In the same vein I call upon all fellow female patriots out there to join with me and help make history. We have a maternal duty, a natural human capacity to nurture and care for our family under even the most desperate circumstances; so whether it be by supporting our husbands in the background, or by being counted on the electoral front line, we can make history. We can make a real difference and provide a fitting inheritance for our future generations — a country worth living in, a country of which we can once again be proud!

£50,000 EURO-ELECTION FUND — STEADY PROGRESS, BUT STILL A LONG WAY TO GO!

The vital Euro-election appeal had a mixed response last month. Following April's excellent response, donations from individuals in May dropped to £400, making the total figure raised centrally to date £4,393. In addition, various Branches and Groups notified the Unit Liason Officer of a total of £1,459 raised for their local Euro-election funds. Particularly noteworthy in this regard is the £1,000 raised by the Redbridge Branch. Other units must get down to work to show the same level of commitment. **The grand total as we go to press is therefore £5,852.**

This figure is almost certainly something of an understatement, because a number of units have still not returned their report forms. Although this is a new administrative chore it will only take a few minutes a month, and it is an important part of a very important drive to bring a new level of organisational efficiency to the BNP. *Spearhead* readers who are involved with a party unit are asked to help by checking with the organiser that these forms are being sent in promptly, and that a serious programme of fund-raising has been worked out. In addition, members are asked to use the donation slips enclosed with the May/June general members' bulletin to send as much as they can afford, and all our readers are urged to dig as deeply as possible.

Please make cheques/PO's payable to 'British National Party' and send c/o PO Box 117, Welling, Kent, DA16 3DW. In order to save on administration time and costs, donations below £10 will not be acknowledged unless accompanied by an SAE. Fighting next year's Euro-elections will be another huge step forward for the BNP. But we need *your* support to take it. Please act today!



SIR: May's *Spearhead* was one of the most encouraging nationalist publications to appear for many years.

At last we seem to be moving towards general agreement on the two essential requirements for lifting our campaign to save our people from the doldrums in which it has spent most of the last twenty years: a single movement and a mainstream political style.

It will be interesting to see what tactics the state adopts to try to counter what it fears most from us — precisely this development.

To my mind, the key problem we have suffered has been that all too many participants, most of whom should have known better, pursued activities which they enjoyed, rather than those which were politically effective. Self-indulgence is an absolute killer in the world of politics, where every mistake is heavily punished. The pleasure has to come from the result, not from the often humdrum routine needed for any political party to succeed.

There is no doubt that the walls of the liberal fortress are beginning to crack. It might well be that even the best nationalist movement could not have moved forward very far during the unfavourable 1980s. It is only once in a generation that real opportunity beckons for radical movements. The last time was the 1970s. The next is likely to be the early years of the coming century.

The next few years must not be wasted.
MICHAEL NEWLAND
London NW5

SIR: The 50th anniversary of the arrival in Britain of the first Jamaican immigrants on the Empire Windrush is obviously going to be well-publicised. No doubt various top Establishment figures will attend some congratulatory function.

One of the many TV programmes we will have to endure on the subject features Sir Peregrine Worsthorne and Darcus Howe. Worsthorne used to be something of a Powellite, but now delights in having a black niece.

Nor has the 50-year programme of immigration slowed down, let alone stopped. William Rees-Mogg had an article in *The Times* earlier this Spring, in

which he wrote that we may have to import North Africans early in the next century, in order to counter the ageing of our population.

R. TANDY
King's Lynn, Norfolk

Mrs. Stokes (Letters page — *Spearhead* no.349) has rightly brought to our notice the almost complete absence of women at BNP meetings. The editor's note is an invitation: "Come on ladies, it's your future too! Help us to fight for it." This is true, but somehow one does not envisage rows of women surging forward at the word 'go'.

One reason for this is summed up in the article by Dr. William Pierce, 'The Feminisation of the White Man' (*Spearhead*, February 1998). Reading it, one might wonder why nationalist movements admit any women at all, thereby risking a dilution of the 'aristocratic' and 'spiritual' element provided, apparently, exclusively by men. Far from being a 'one-off' expression of opinion, this sort of article has appeared so often in the twenty or so years since I have been reading the magazine that it almost represents established orthodoxy.

To encourage men to be more manly is, of course, a worthy aim. But Dr. Pierce does well to admit that "the subject is a little fuzzy" and that, for everything he said, an opponent could produce a counter-example. Indeed they could and, in the interests of truth, somebody should. For this is not merely a matter of alienating potential women members, but also the creates the possibility of the BNP appearing too foreign and 'extreme' to represent the British people.

Walking with the Countryside March, one was reminded strongly of the sort of manly man who seemed so much in evidence during one's country upbringing. They didn't seem to need anybody's specially concocted philosophy, still less a puffed up egotism to bolster their manliness or their patriotism. The outlook of most Britons, whether explicit or implicit, is still rooted in tradition.

Dr. Pierce takes it upon himself to announce that "materialism is a femine way of looking upon things." This is in spite of the fact that Dialectical Materialism was thought up and systematised by a man, and reputedly defeated by the grandmothers of Russia.

Most mothers and homemakers would admit to being preoccupied with feeding people, but to call this a materialistic outlook is like labelling a cathedral architect a materialist because he visits the quarry and buys stone. He is building a symbol of Heaven on Earth, while the end-products of a mother's work are living beings destined for Eternity.

Dr. Pierce is right that masculinity is currently under attack, but femininity has been under attack for much longer. The sixties and seventies saw the wholesale removal of women from positions long recognised as those of an extension of the home. Suddenly there were no matrons in hospitals. Girls' schools and women's colleges were 'merged', headmistresses were summarily demoted. This was one of the key moves in the establishment of the permissive society, and was imposed largely without comment or discussion.

Men and women are different, but masculinity and femininity are both positive virtues. To be unmanly is not therefore to be like a woman, and *vice versa*. While Dr. Pierce is right to deplore the attitudes of feminists, what he writes can only confirm their belief that the traditional feminine role is a 'dead end'. Like his allusions to 'wine and women', which imply that both are consumable commodities, his attitudes can only make it harder for the BNP to recruit and involve more women.

JOAN WHITE
Canterbury, Kent

SIR: Readers may be interested to know that the Varangian Guard (as discussed in *Spearhead* no. 350) receives informed and sympathetic treatment in Sir Walter Scott's neglected novel *Count Robert of Paris*. Published in 1831, this is set in Constantinople at the time of the First Crusade.

Needless to say, this robust tale of heroism has long been squeezed off the shelves, but it may still be found in second-hand bookshops or in the reserve stocks of county libraries.

GEOFFREY COMER
West Sussex

SIR: If the multi-racial society — in all its wondrous and diverse forms — is so ideal, why do they have to remind us of it every day and in every way?

Should I write to Radio Five Live, telling them that I don't want to see my nation through mental double-glazing provided by them, especially as the glass offered has been selectively polarised in order to obscure and demean the alternative point of view?

This channel in particular has become a Trojan Horse, one of BBC Radio's political correctness courses for the masses. Most of its late night programmes drip with the problems of 'racism' (exclusively white-on-black, apparently!), and the lack of acceptance of queers in the armed forces.

PAUL SNELL
Ilkeston, Derbyshire

BOOKS

BNP BOOK SERVICE (PHONE 0374 454893)
PO Box 117, WELLING, KENT DA16 3DW

AGRICOLA and GERMANIA (Tacitus). £6.99. The great Roman historian describes our Celtic and German ancestors in about 100 AD. Two books in one volume. This ed. 1970, 175pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

...AND THE TRUTH SHALL SET YOU FREE (David Icke) £13.50. A very individual and controversial study of the global financial and political elite. 1995, 474pp.

ANGLO-SAXONS, THE (ed Campbell) £15.00. A handsome, well-illustrated book covering the history of England and the culture of its people from the 4th to 11th century, 1982 rep. 1991, 272pp

APOCALYPSE 1945: THE DESTRUCTION OF DRESDEN (David Irving) £15.00 An updated version the 1963 account of this real "war crime" — the Allied terror bombing of an undefended city, packed with refugees fleeing from rape and murder at the hands of the Red Army. 1995, xiv, 315pp.

BABYLONIAN WOE, THE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

BEGINNINGS OF ENGLISH HISTORY, THE (Dorothy Whitelock) £6.99. Describes Anglo-Saxon culture and organisation and relations with the Celts between the leaving of the Romans and the coming of the Normans, 1952, this ed. 1991, 256pp.

BELL CURVE (Richard J. Herrnstein & Charles Murray) £25.00. This important book, which has aroused enormous controversy in the USA, deals with differences in intellectual capacity among people and groups. 1994, xxvi, 845pp.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE: THE MEANING OF THE MAASTRICHT TREATY (Prof. Stephen Bush) £1.25. A strong plea for British independence from EC bureaucracy. 1990 (rep. 1993), 24pp.

BRITISH ISLES, THE (Hugh Kearney) £7.95. Subtitled 'A history of four nations' this is an outline of British history by an academic historian stressing the role of the non-English parts of the British Isles. 1989, 324pp.

CALL IT CONSPIRACY (Larry Abraham) £14.00. An updating of the classic None Dare Call It Conspiracy. Shows how socialism is a product of the wealthy, and how money manipulation has disastrous political consequences. Author is an American geopolitical analyst. 1985, xvii, 325pp.

CAMP OF THE SAINTS, THE (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. Once on sale in ordinary bookshops, but now only available from the nationalist underground. 1973, 311pp.

CASE FOR DAVID IRVING, THE (Nigel Jackson) £12.50. A study of the organisations and individuals seeking to suppress the historian David Irving's freedom to travel and communicate and of the smear campaign against him. The book relates largely to Mr. Irving's efforts to get into Australia. 1994, xi, 208pp.

CASTLE OF LIES: Why Britain must get out of Europe (Christopher Booker and Richard North) £8.95. Devastating effects of European bureaucracy on our daily lives and how the truth is covered up. 1996, xii, 244pp.

CELTIC MYTHS AND LEGENDS (D.W. Rolleston) £1.99. The myths of the founders of Britain. First published early this century, reprinted 1994, 457pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £4.00. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks or newspapers. A welcome return to print. 1974, 48pp.

CHURCHILL'S GRAND ALLIANCE (John Charmley)

Prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order, except in the case of overseas orders, where those about to order should first enquire.

Minimum postage for UK orders is 50p. Payment, in sterling only, should be enclosed with all orders. All cheques or postal orders should be made out to the "BNP Book Service" only, and should not be included in remittances sent to associated bodies for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if 'BNP Book Service' is marked on the envelope. Please send all orders to our mail order address: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

*New titles are marked with stars * Please note this fact, which is of great importance: the books sold through the BNP Book Service are written by many different kinds of authors holding a number of different political viewpoints, very few of them being in any way connected with the British National Party. The party's Book Service distributes these books because it is felt that they fill important gaps in public information and understanding of vital national and international issues. This does not mean that all of what is printed in these books should necessarily be taken as representative of the policies of the British National Party. We reserve the right to differ with some of the authors on some parts of their writings.*

£20.00 A study of the Anglo-American relationship 1940-57 showing the disastrous consequences of Churchill's faith in US friendship. 1995, xv, 427pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's WW II leaders. Believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Germany. 1987, 591pp.

CHURCHILL: THE END OF GLORY (John Charmley) £30.00. This massive work follows in the footsteps of David Irving in his *Churchill's War* in its demolition of the myth of Churchill as a great national leader. The author is less scathing in his treatment of his subject than is Irving, even stating that Churchill was a 'great man'. Nevertheless, the book highlights our war Premier's overweening personal ambition and is particularly critical of his failure to come to an agreement with Hitler after British forces had been defeated in Europe in 1940. A valuable new contribution to revisionist history. 1993, 742pp.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER, THE (Correlli Barnett) £10.99. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows

how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. A classic work by a mainstream historian 643pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

CONTRIVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed) £17.75. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

***CRIMES AND MERCIES (James Bacque)** £14.50. The shocking treatment of German civilians under the Allied occupation, 1945-1950. 1997, 288pp.

DEADLIER THAN THE H-BOMB (Leonard Young) £2.00. Important work on the money power and its threat to the freedom of mankind. The author was a distinguished RAF officer and active nationalist. 1956, rep. 1992, 72pp.

DISCRIMINATE OR BE DAMNED! (John Fairbanks Kerr) £8.25. An Australian author describes how anti-discrimination legislation in Australia, the UK and the US has resulted in absurdities and injustices. 1995, vii, 126pp.

DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilmot Robertson) £15.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

EUROPE'S FULL CIRCLE: CORPORATE ELITES AND THE NEW FASCISM (Rodney Atkinson) £7.95. Controversial view of the EU, arguing that it is fascist and corporatist in inspiration. Discusses the Bilderberg Group, the CIA and internationalists such as Arnold Tynbee and Joseph Retinger. 1996, 149pp.

FABLE OF THE DUCKS AND THE HENS £5.00. A full colour cartoon story of how a hard-working society of gullible ducks is subverted and dispossessed by the crafty hens. A fable for all ages. 1996, 21pp.

FORCED WAR, THE (David L. Hoggan) £21.00. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

FORGED WAR CRIMES MALIGN THE GERMAN NATION (Udo Walendy) £6.66. A study of the photographic forgeries used to denigrate Germany. 2nd ed. 1989, 80pp.

FROM ROME TO MAASTRICHT (Brian Burkitt, Mark Baimbridge and Stephen Reed) £1.50. A reappraisal of Britain's membership of the European Community. 1992, 69pp.

GLOBAL TYRANNY... STEP BY STEP (William F. Jasper) £12.50. How the UN is being developed as an omnipotent global government, suppressing national identities and freedom. 1992 xvii, 350pp.

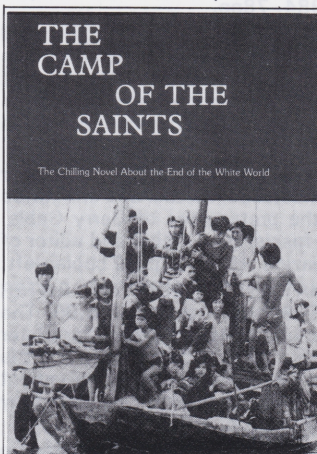
HEREDITY & HUMANITY (Roger Pearson) £9.65. Cover race, eugenics and modern science. A scholarly but eminently readable criticism of egalitarianism by the holder of a Ph.D. in Anthropology. 1996, 162pp.

HIDDEN MENACE TO WORLD PEACE (James Gibb Stuart) £10.00. A well-known advocate of monetary reform deals also with secret politics, media censorship and the movement towards a 'new world order'. 1993, 233pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £25.00. Revised and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-39* and *Hitler's War* (1977 ed.). 1991, VI, 857pp.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £5.95. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and dissects a number of popular myths. 2nd ed. 1977, 315pp.

HOLOCAUST DENIAL: NEW NAZI LIE OR NEW INQUISITION? (Alexander Baron) £8.50. Defends



As even mainstream newspapers carry police warnings of a 'tide' of illegal immigrants pouring into Western Europe, this best-selling novel is more credible than ever

(Contd. overleaf)

the rights of revisionists and exposes the lies of those seeking to suppress free enquiry on the subject. 1994, 179pp.

IDEOLOGY OF OBSESSION (David Baker) £35. Study of the life and thought of A.K. Chesterton, one of the major figures in British nationalism from the '30s to the '70s. Not a hymn of praise, but generally fair. 1996, xiii, 250pp.

IMPERIUM (Ulrich Varange) £15.00. One of the most important nationalist philosophical books of the post-war period. The author rejects Marx, Freud and other 'culture distorters' and demolishes the whole ideology of 'liberalism.' Originally published 1948, 625pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

***JAILED IN DEMOCRATIC GERMANY (Hans Schmidt) £12.50.** The ordeal of a US citizen who was jailed in Germany for a revisionist article written and published in the US. Germany is still a totalitarian state! 1997, 490pp.

JEWISH HISTORY, JEWISH RELIGION (Israel Shahak) £11.99. An absolutely vital book by an heroic Israeli professor. This detailed examination of the deeply anti-Gentile teachings of much of Judaism is a real eye-opener. Buy it!

LAST SECRET, THE (Nicholas Bethell) £7.99. The disgraceful story of how the anti-Communist Cossacks were forcibly handed over for slaughter by the Soviets between 1944 and 1947.

LEMMING FOLK, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

LIARS OUGHT TO HAVE GOOD MEMORIES (Alexander Baron) £4.99. An exposure of the lies and crimes of the *Searchlight* 'mole' Ray Hill and a demolition of his ridiculous book *The Other Face of Terror*. 1994, 128pp.

***MARCO POLO REPORT (Institute of Historical Review) £13.00.** The extraordinary story of how international pressure groups compelled a popular Japanese magazine to close after it published an article on revisionism. 1995, 30 A4pp.

MATTER OF LIFE OR DEBT, A (Eric de Mare) £4.75. A distinguished architectural historian examines the flaws in our financial and banking system and offers a remedy based on the ideas of C.H. Douglas. 1983, 140pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.

NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £8.00. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATURAL LAW OF RACE RELATIONS (Laszlo F. Thomay) £7.50. An examination of racial tensions in a number of areas, showing that they are based not on hate or bigotry but on natural, universal tendencies. 1993, 145pp.

NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

NOT GUILTY AT NUREMBERG: THE GERMAN DEFENCE CASE (Carlos Porter) £3.00. Re-examination of the evidence presented at the Nuremberg Tribunal showing clearly the unsatisfactory nature of the proceedings. 2nd ed. 1998, 48pp.

NUREMBERG: THE LAST BATTLE (David Irving) £20.00. An exposure of the hypocrisy and criminality of the Nuremberg war-crimes trials. Uses unpublished diaries and documents. 377pp.

One of several important books on the vexed question of the financial system, and the need for monetary reform

To Restrain The Red Horse

THE URGENT NEED FOR RADICAL ECONOMIC REFORM

Alan D. Armstrong

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00 hardback. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

RACE, INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION. 50p. Produced by a group of nationalist teachers in reply to an NUT race-mixing booklet. Packed with facts and cogent argument. 1979, 20 A4 pages.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate for many years. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RACES OF BRITAIN, THE (John Beddoe) £17.00. A reprint of a scholarly work on the Celts, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans, with information on related peoples of Europe. 1885 rep 1983, vi, 273pp.

RACE PROBLEMS AND HUMAN PROGRESS (W.C. George) £4.00. Shows how the racial egalitarian dogma is flawed despite the influential forces promoting it. 1967, 80pp.

RECONSTRUCTION TRILOGY, THE (Thomas Dixon) £12.00. A reprint of *The Leopard's Spots*, *The Klansman* and *The Traitor*, three great novels dealing with the 'Reconstruction' of the American South after the Civil War as seen from the Southern Whites' point of view. Dixon's novels inspired the epic D.W. Griffith film *Birth of a Nation*, the race mixers' least favourite picture. 1902-1907, rep. 1994, xx, 550pp.

RESTORATION OF PROPERTY, THE (Hilaire Belloc) £3.50. Reprint of the 1936 classic. Trenchant criticism of both capitalism and communism. 1984, 78pp.

ROTTEN HEART OF EUROPE, THE (Bernard Connolly) £17.50. A former official of the European Commission exposes the lies and deceit involved in the establishment of the ERM and the dangers involved in European monetary union and European federalism. 1995, xviii, 427pp.

SEARCHLIGHT ON A SEARCHLIAR (Alexander Baron) £2.99. A detailed, factual and annotated destruction of the pretensions of Gerry Gable, self-styled 'anti-fascist' researcher and editor of *Searchlight* magazine. 1993, 36pp. 2 copies left.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99. The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SOME TO MECCA TURN TO PRAY (Mervyn

Hiskett) £12.95. An examination of Islamic values and tradition with important sections on the relations between Moslems and host societies and Islam and Zionism. 1991, 357pp.

SPEARHEAD BINDER £7.60. Made to hold 12 copies of *Spearhead* magazine. Keep your valuable collection of back-numbers in perfect condition and ready for handy reference.

STALIN'S WAR (Ernst Topich) £13.00. A revisionist view of the origins of World War II by an Austrian professor of philosophy. Stalin incited World War Two, hoping to seize Western Europe in the ensuing chaos. 1987, 152pp.

SURVIVAL OF BRITAIN, THE (Bryan B. Monahan) £7.80. A series of articles from the *Social Creditor* dealing with political and economic threats to Britain's survival and offering solutions to the problem of inflation. 1971, viii, 124pp.

THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE (Brian Burkitt and others) £4.50. A cost benefit analysis of the UK's membership of the EU and a description of the various alternatives to membership. 1996, 111pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £3.20. An exposure of the illegitimate power structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THUS SPAKE ZARATHUSTRA (Friedrich Nietzsche) £6.99. The doctrine of racial progress and the development of the Superman. This ed. 1969, 343pp.

TO RESTRAIN THE RED HORSE: THE URGENT NEED FOR RADICAL ECONOMIC REFORM (Alan D. Armstrong) £11.95. A businessman discusses the origin of our money system, its social and ecological consequences and proposals for its reform. 1996, 137pp.

TRAP, THE (Sir James Goldsmith) £7.99. Enigmatic businessman defends the concept of the nation state and points out the perils of free trade, particularly from the far East. 1994, 216pp.

TREASON AT MAASTRICHT (Rodney Atkinson & Norris McWhirter) £3.50. A complete and detailed exposure of the illegal and unconstitutional action of the Government in signing the Treaty of Maastricht. 1994 123pp.

TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA (Ivor Benson) £4.40. Describes the effects of the 'winds of change' in Africa and the agencies responsible for the plight of that continent today. 3rd ed., 1995, xv, 92pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926, rep. 1983, 320pp.

WITNESS TO HISTORY (Michael Walsh) £3.50. Large 64-page magazine format. Stunning compilation of quotes, mainly from Allied sources, which gives a very different view of WW2. 1996.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £19.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. A real eye-opener from an author who can't be smeared 'anti-semitic' by the enemies of the truth! 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the origins of WW2, the creation of Israel and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE (Institute of Historical Review) £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the US of the Zionists in the Jewish Defence League.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

BNP PUBLICATIONS

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 83p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 83p post-free.

Where We Stand

An abridged statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 33p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced by BNP Devon Branch in collaboration with party headquarters. 64p post-free.

The Enemy Within

Exposes the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission. 56p post-free.

BNP Activists' Handbook

This is the publication that so many have been waiting for. The handbook is a comprehensive instruction course in all the essential techniques needed in promoting and building the British National Party at local branch level, starting from scratch when the activist is entirely alone. This booklet is a mine of information that all activists, old and new, will find valuable in the quest to make their activities more efficient and effective. It is a 'must' for everyone who wants to be more than just an armchair nationalist. The Handbook is illustrated and runs to 71 pages. £2.00 post-free.

BNP Propaganda handbook

Spreading the Word is a handbook on propaganda designed to supplement the *Activists' Handbook*. Illustrated, *Spreading the Word* runs to 60 pages and contains five sections:- (1) General Principles of Propaganda; (2) Recruitment; (3) Canvassing for Elections; (4) Speaking to the Media; and (5) Speaking from the platform and presentation of Party meetings. Special attention is also given to dealing with enemy smears — valuable for this alone. £2.00 post-free.

BADGES & MERCHANDISE

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.60 post-free.

Union Jack lapel badges

£1.60 each post-free. £1.38 each post-free for 10 or more. Wear and sell anywhere.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £3.86 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sewing onto sports bags, jackets, etc. £1.60 post-free.

BNP LEAFLETS

MOST TOPICAL LEAFLET

'STOP THE RACE ATTACKS' leaflet. Powerful single-sided leaflet condemning the growing problem of racial attacks by Asian gangs against innocent whites. £5 per 1,000 plus £5.15 p&p, or just £5.80 postage for 2,000.

Get to work now to demand Civil Rights for Whites!

Striking two-sided leaflet. Red, white and blue colour scheme lends visual impact to an excellent leaflet. All the best slogans are used including 'Rebuild Britain Now!' which features sections on 'Health and Welfare', 'A Decent Education', 'Say No to Europe!' and 'Rebuild Our Industry'. Other slogans used include 'Time For A New Party', 'Join Us!' and 'Make Britain Safe!' which focuses on crime-ridden Britain and identifies our solutions, including the rebuilding of a sense of national community — possible only in an all-white Britain! This is the fourth 'Spearhead' leaflet that the party used in the run up to the General Election and is just as useful now as it was under the Tories. £9.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.15 for 1,000 and £5.80 for 2,000.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet designed for general recruitment campaigns. Gives brief account of best known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Defend Britain's Fishermen! Attacks the betrayal of the fishing industry. Especially suitable for giving out in fishing areas.

Hang Child Murderers! Calls for the death penalty for the killing of little children — especially topical following cases such as the murder of little Daniel Handley by homosexual perverts.

Anti-Tory leaflet. Aimed especially at disillusioned Tory voters and activists, explaining why their party lost the election and must now be abandoned. To be followed by an anti-Labour equivalent as soon as Blair's electoral honeymoon is over!

These leaflets cost £5.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £5.15 for 1,000 and £5.80 for 2,000.

Regular leafletting is the key to increased recruitment. These are first class propaganda weapons, use them to build the British Resistance!

BNP VIDEO RECORDINGS

Rally November '97. Video of the second BNP rally of the year. Excellent regional reports, plus stirring speeches from Richard Edmonds, Nick Griffin and John Tyndall.

Rally January '97. Video of the postponed 1996 BNP Annual Rally, held in London on January 25th 1997. Speeches by Dr. Donald Stevens, Nick Griffin, Richard Edmonds, John Tyndall and overseas guest Jose Ramos.

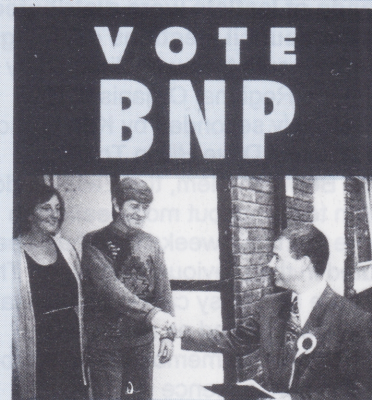
Rally '95. Video of the BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hear and see speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall.

Videos of Rallies '95-'97 cost £15.83 each, including p&p.

Rally '94. Video of the BNP Annual Rally, staged near London on November 5th 1994. Speeches by David Bruce, Richard Edmonds, Gunther Deckert, Claude Cornilleau, Michael Newland and John Tyndall.

Videos of Rally '87, Rally '89, Rally '90, Rally '91, Rally '92 and Rally '93 are also available. All feature a wide range of speakers, including John Tyndall, Richard Edmonds and David Bruce, plus some excellent contributions from local BNP officials and guest speakers.

Videos of Rally '87 to Rally '94 cost just £13.05 incl. p&p. All are ideal to show to family or friends, or for use at local BNP meetings if a main speaker is not available. Use them to help speed up the political education of new recruits, or to inspire 'old hands' to that vital bit of extra effort. TV is a powerful weapon — use it to help build the BNP!



For the first time, the British National Party is taking advantage of the video revolution to bring its message into your drawing room!

This short film has been made in support of BNP candidates in the coming local government elections in East London. Some candidates and one ordinary voter are featured in the film talking about the important local issues on which the BNP will be fighting — issues which the Labour, Tory and LibDem parties prefer to ignore.

Also included in the film is the party election broadcast made by BNP leader John Tyndall, which was shown to the whole nation just before the general election of May 1997. If you missed this, now's your chance to see it!

Because some households in your ward will not have a video player, we are not putting a copy of this video into every home. If you don't have a player, please pass the video on to a neighbour you know who has. If you do have one, please still pass the video on after you have played it to your family. We want the very maximum number of people to get this very important message!

East London council elections 'Vote BNP' video. Includes the uncensored general election broadcast. 17 minutes of ground-breaking publicity material, the 'Vote BNP' video costs just £6.50 incl. p&p.

BNP AUDIO TAPES

Rally '95. Tape-recording of the BNP Annual Rally, staged in London on November 11th 1995. Hear speeches by John Morse, Richard Edmonds, Thomas Andersson, Michael Newland, Dr. William Pierce and John Tyndall. £6.00 plus 36p p&p.

BEST-SELLING TAPE! Two recorded talks by John Tyndall: *The BNP: a movement for the new century.* An exposition of the main BNP policies; *Time for action!* A summons to the lazy and the apathetic to stir themselves and get involved! £6.00 plus 36p p&p.

ALLIED PUBLICATIONS

THE TRUTH AT LAST

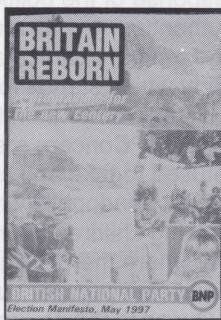
Hard-hitting tabloid for American and other White Race patriots. *Truth At Last* is not a BNP publication but the topics are most enlightening covered as they are with total freedom of speech and frankness. Send £5 note for trial 6 month subscription. Obtainable from: *Truth At Last*, PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

NATIONAL VANGUARD

Serious and thoughtful magazine produced by Dr. William L. Pierce of the National Alliance but of interest to white people all over the world. Appears irregularly. Send US\$5.50 for sample. 6 issue subscription: air mail US\$30; surface mail US\$18. Remit in US currency only. PO Box 330, Hillsboro, WV 24946, USA.

VITAL !

Britain Reborn is the British National Party's 1997 general election manifesto. In 64 large pages, it examines all the problems facing our country today, and sets out the BNP policies which will meet the challenges ahead. Essential reading! Price £3.55 incl. p&p. Don't miss it — order today!



Heartlands and new ground, leaflets and websites : BNP CAMPAIGNERS PRESS ON

HARD WORK by a growing number of units has led to a steady increase in the number of BNP leaflets going out nationwide over the last month.

Foremost in the drive, of course, were activists in East London, where tens of thousands of leaflets were distributed during the council elections campaign.

This mammoth task was directed by East London Regional Organiser Tony Lecomber, ably seconded by Ken Francis in Newham and Dave Hill in Tower Hamlets. Between them, the East London campaign team put out more leaflets in little more than four weeks than had been distributed in the previous four years. The activists are now busy calling on the wave of follow-ups received as a result. It is hoped that the new members who will be recruited in consequence will help to broaden the party's activist base in an area where the BNP's organisation was undermined by the combination of large scale 'white flight' and several years of relative inactivity. The concern expressed by both local newspapers and opposition canvassers over the high level of sympathy they encountered for the BNP during the election is an indication of what can be achieved provided the new members can be turned into new activists.

The fact that some BNP candidates obtained percentages as high as those gained by the old NF at the height of its popularity in the 1970s gives the lie to the

claim that "it's too late, because too many decent whites have moved away." Many have gone, but among those left behind there are always some who have just decided that positive discrimination and other injustices have gone too far, and who are suddenly ready to do something about it. These are the people who are reached by intensive leafleting drives — which is why such activities must carry on, even though the elections are over.

SOUTH WEST ENGLAND A BIG GROWTH AREA

The 'white flight' phenomenon is most common among talented and ambitious couples who are not prepared to inflict the madness of substandard, multi-cultural education on their children. While the decision of such individuals to move away from the problem often costs inner city BNP units votes and activists, by no means all of them are lost to the Cause as a whole. The South West of England, for example, has become home to thousands of 'internal exiles' from London and Birmingham. One such is the region's dynamic organiser, Bruce Cowd, who has transformed the party's presence in the area since moving there several years ago. The combination of people who have already seen multi-racialism close up, with the healthy, practical attitudes and community spirit still very common in rural

areas and market towns, provides great opportunities to establish the British National Party in completely new areas.

Following the Plymouth Day of Action featured in our last issue, Bruce and his excellent team have hit various other towns with the anti-paedophile leaflet. This is particularly topical in the area, where the scandal of police safe-housing for Sydney Cooke has caused outrage. The leaflets were very well-received in Bristol, but even more striking was the reception the BNP encountered in towns such as Taunton, Bridgewater and Yeovil. In addition to numerous friendly and interested responses from all sorts of members of the public, shop-keepers displayed copies in their shop-windows.

On several estates which were visited, the BNP teams had the enormous satisfaction of seeing their leaflets up in house windows by the time they were moving on. A TV crew filming a demonstration by worried mothers in Bridgewater were stunned to see all the women eagerly taking the leaflets, and holding them in the air as miniature placards once they had read them. An entire fleet of school buses, serving a large part of rural Somerset, drove around for several days with BNP 'Hang Child-Murderers' leaflets displayed in their back windows.

SINKING COMMUNITY ROOTS IN BRADFORD

Meanwhile, back in British Nationalism's urban heartlands, the political fight for 'Rights for Whites' is gaining pace and depth. Leading the way with a new level of community action is the BNP's Bradford Branch.

Once again, the threat posed by paedophiles — and the totally inadequate response of the politically correct authorities — has made many fathers and mothers particularly responsive to a party which stands for the safety of children, rather than the 'rights' of pervers. Concern rose when the police refused to take any action against a known paedophile who had been spotted stalking children in one of the areas of the city where the BNP has members and significant popular support.

Owing to the council's policy of seeking to evict (white) 'racist' tenants, it was felt that a campaign to get the pervert moved away should not be led or carried out openly in the name of the BNP.

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All cheques and postal or money orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* in a remittance which includes payment for other items.

Residents fear Mela Threat

Bradford's world infamous Mela will be relocating to Peel Park, it has been revealed. The Asian event, the largest of its kind outside Asia, has been based at Lister Park since it started in 1987. However, because of "improvements" to Lister Park, the authorities have now decided on a new location. One which can "afford" to accommodate the expected turn out of more than 170,000 Asians, many travelling in their thousands to Undercliffe from all parts of the country.

Last year, the Mela attracted tens of thousands of visitors, mainly people of Asian origin. This event was plagued by violence between rival Muslim and Hindu gangs. At the peak of the gang-fighting, around 150 Asians were seen to be fighting each other - armed with knives, swords and baseball bats! This pre-arranged gang-fighting was downplayed by the Bradford police who stated that it was "just a skirmish," or words to that effect!

The fact that the Asian Mela has now been relocated to Peel Park, Undercliffe, a predominantly White area, and away from Lister Park, Manningham, a predominantly Asian area, can only add to the further potential for violence between not only rival Muslim and Hindu gangs, but also against innocent Whites living in and around the Undercliffe Peel Park district of the city.

Already, we have had reports of Bradford Asians cruising around Undercliffe in their cars late at night looking for lone Whites to verbally and physically abuse. This is happening on a regular basis. What is it going to be like during the "two-day Mela extravaganza"?

Why were we not consulted about this?

As usual, the wishes and rights of the ordinary White population of Bradford have once again been ignored by the local authorities who are only too eager to succumb to the ever dominant voice of the Asian population. Local White residents have expressed their concerns about the festival's change of venue, fearing for their safety. This apprehension is further heightened with the recent election fracas between rival Asian clans, adding to the potential for violence. The Bradford BNP urges all Undercliffe residents to organise a petition and send it to Bradford Council at City Hall, Bradford 1 and let them know of their fears.

ASIANS CLASH AT POLL COUNT!

Asian violence and mayhem erupted during the May Council elections in the city. At the count in St. George's Hall, thirty police officers in protective vests carrying batons used CS gas in a bid to quell violence as rivals clash at local elections.

Two police officers suffered minor injuries in the riot yet only one Asian was arrested for public order offences. Bradford BNP asks: Why was only one Asian rioter arrested amongst a violent mob of over 200 who were at the least committing the offence of affray?

If this had been a group of 200 Whites rioting, Bradford courts would be full over the next two weeks with 200 Whites facing charges of violent disorder and expecting lengthy jail terms!

The violence continued for a full ten minutes before about 30 police officers arrived. The Bradford Bridewell Police station is only one minute's walking distance from St. George's Hall. What were the police doing? Were they praying that it would all calm down without them having to intervene and restore order?

Is this another blatant example of the softly, softly approach when it comes to policing the Asian community? Is the Bradford police force frightened to death of such violent incidents?

Bradford BNP asks: Do the Bradford Police force have a separate policing policy for the Asian community and another for the English? Why on earth did the police hesitate to restore law and order after the Asians started rioting at the Council poll? Are they frightened that such intervention could possibly spark further violence in Bradford?

We all know the answer to that one don't we?

RIGHTS FOR WHITES!

If you are sick and tired of being treated like a second class citizen in your own country and you want to do something about it, then your place is with us.

For further information please write to:
BNP, PO Box 569, BRADFORD BD10 0YJ

Telephone: 0374 454893
Web site: <http://www.webcom.com/bnp>

count reported on side two had nothing to do with the BNP, which did not attend because bureaucratic trickery had prevented the party from standing a candidate. In fact, no white people were involved at all in the trouble, which broke out after a Hindu candidate accused supporters of his Muslim rival of stealing a ballot box from a mainly Hindu area.

5,000 copies of the leaflet were distributed in just eight days, once again to an overwhelmingly favourable response from the general public. Part of the reason for the prompt distribution is the keenness of a group of unemployed members (whose number is growing as the manufacturing recession bites in the North) who go leafleting in the day as well as in the evening.

Also very helpful have been the team who travel over once a week from Morley, in the south of Leeds,

to lend a hand in Bradford as well. Such co-operation is always a morale-booster as well as being a practical help.

The main limitation to the number of *Bradford Patriots* which go out each month is the cost of producing them. Readers who would like to see the next issue for themselves, and who want to do a bit to support this valuable initiative, should send donations to: *The Secretary, PO Box 569, Bradford, BD10 0YJ.*

We recommend that letters are sent via Recorded Delivery, as the unit recently carried out an interesting experiment. Although reasonably happy to have received six enquiries from 5,000 leaflets, activists came across several people who had written in but who had not received any reply. This was because their letters had never arrived.

Six dummy letters were therefore posted to the party's local PO Box, but only two were delivered. This suggests that the 5,000 copies of the first *Patriot* leaflet actually produced some 18

enquiries, which is a very healthy response rate indeed. As a result, the second issue also included a contact telephone number, and several inquiries were safely received in this way.

Congratulations to all concerned on an initiative which, if maintained, is likely to see Bradford BNP recruiting still more activists, as well as being seen as a future credible electoral challenger in this typically rotten Labour borough. Other units take note!

BNP WINNING THE IDEAS WAR IN CYBERSPACE!

The new West Midlands BNP Website looks set to become one of the slickest political sites in Britain, complete with sound files and eye-catching graphics. In addition to material about the party nationally, it also has sections devoted to every BNP unit in the region, with an E-mail address for each to help local recruitment.

The site is designed and run by Simon Darby. Although it is only two months since he joined the party, the presence of this very talented convert from the NatDems is making a big difference already. All readers with access to the Internet should check out the site regularly at <http://www.bnp.to>

The ex-NatDems in the West Midlands are making an impact in other ways too. Having set up the BNP's new Black Country Branch, they held an excellent inaugural meeting. More than 40 supporters heard talks by former NatDem Regional Organiser Andy Edwards, and guest speaker Mike Newland.

The newcomers also made their presence felt in the local election campaign, helping to produce and distribute a very effective election address on local issues for Kings Norton ward. This was clearly one of the factors which enabled South Birmingham stalwart Jeff Astbury to get double the vote he obtained in a by-election in the ward last year. There is still a long road ahead, but the first steps have been taken!

Nevertheless, party activists provided the initiative for the pressure which got the required result, and everyone locally knows it.

In order to build on such support, and to bring home to indigenous Bradfordians the fact that something must, and can, be done to win back a voice in the running of their city, the Bradford BNP has started to distribute a monthly local *Patriot* leaflet. The reverse of the second edition of this neatly produced, A4-sized leaflet is reproduced here.

The front side is also very much on local themes, leading with a report on how rowdy Asian pupils from Nab Wood Grammar School have damaged buses, and bullied white children. One desperate father had to take his son to school in a JCB digger to protect him from the racist Asians. After he threatened to bulldoze a bus load of the bullies, mounted police were deployed outside the school for a full week!

The clashes at the May council election

BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

For more information on the British National Party send 50p, or a larger donation, to:-

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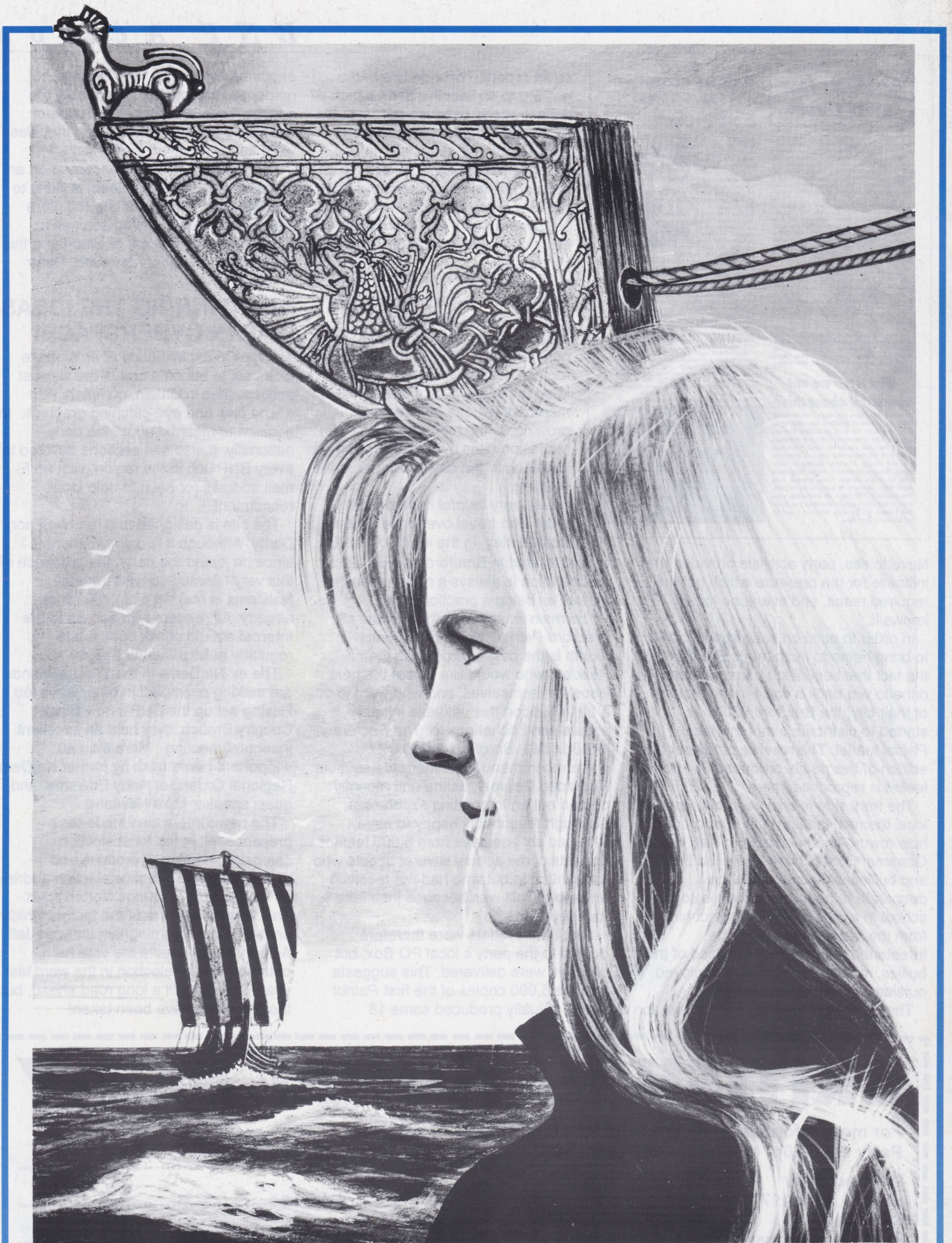
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This drawing was one of six items whereby hot-shot lawyer, Alex Carlile, claimed that Nick Griffin and Paul Ballard intended to incite racial hatred. When the case finally came to trial, the prosecution accepted that it was legal after all, but claimed that a cartoon of some chickens — which Carlile *hadn't* complained about — did break the law. Isn't it nice to live in a state based on logic and freedom?